MSA SC 5881-1-12

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. III. DECEMBER, 1908. No. 4

BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, 1727-1731.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(Concluded.)

We now lose all letters until December 29, when Cecil wrote again. Calvert had gone again to Montpelier.

"Yours of November 17th: came Safe to my hands, wh: has given me a great deal of Satisfaction, for I was very uneasy at your not Answering my Last Sooner; Especially by your Last Letter to Mr: Crowe wherein you Express that your friends have forsaken you, wh: I hope you will never Lay to my Charge, as that I should without any reason quit a Brother and a True Friend, whose wishes to my welfare In this world are Equally the Same as I have for him. I am Glad to find that the watters of Montpellier has done you So much good, as I hope so Intirely to re-establish your Health as never to be Tortured by your former Companion.

"In my Last I told you of Mitts goeing to Maryland, you desire to know what advantages he proposes; wh: I shall give you according to my knowledge. You Know by his Misfor-

tun's He has been forced to quite the way of life he had taken up, and y^{t} Action of his bearing Such a bad aspect to the world, & his Uncle Living In a Neighborhood of Sueh grave dons, who are allways araking of it up, & dont Care to Come to See him, or have any Neighborhood with him till he is removed, wh: Mitt has in Some part brought upon himself by his Behavior in Some partieular Affairs he had done in Woodford, wh: without reciting you know, his Uncle thinking it fitt y^{t} he should do Something for feare of Death on his Side, by wh: he should Leave him a Fugitive In the world; propos'd to Several Merchants In the City as a Bookeeper, but they Examining Into his Character they would have nothing to doe with him, then Spackman he write to Bareelona to gett him Into Some business theire and they wanted No Sueh Person, when his Uncle finding Theire was nothing to be done y^{t} way, he spoke to me about his goeing to Maryland, & desir'd that I would speak to my Bro: Baltemore; I then Spoke to Mitt to know wether he was willing to goc, & he sd. Yes; that he found Times begun to alter and as the old Saying is (that you may ride a free horse to death) all y^{t} is propos'd by his goeing theire is that Calvert is his old acquaintanee and will assiste him theire as to help him to keep Some Accounts as to gett jest Bread, till he has been their the Limited time, and then my Bro: has promised to doe Something for him if he Behaves himself well. He is at present downe In the North, In order to Accomplish his Affairs, wh: by Account I am afraid he will make Little of, and y^{t} his Relations will Bambosell him out of his Demands. Since his being theire he has been taken with a Vomiting of Blood to y^{t} degree y^{t} his life is in great danger, wh: if it should please God to take him out of this world it woud be happy for him he haveing so bad a prospect In it.

"In my Last I also told you of our Trusty Brother & Friend Frederick Hyde, taking unto Himself a wife whose maiden name was Cartwright the Mother of this Lady you must remember, an old woman who has the Misfortune to have her

Brain a Little tainted, she Lived over the way four or five doors beyond y^{m}: and always had y^{e} window open and upon hearing a coach goe by us'd to pop her Head out wh: was Covered with a Black hood.

"Lot is In very good Health her Husband has made great alterations at Horton the Bridge is pulled down and the Arch made larger and a Fine Building of Stone and Brick upon it. Mr. Francis Bryrwood is the Architect: the old man very much disgusted at it.

"As to my goeing Into the Army at Present theire is a stop put to all buying and selling wh: I hope In a little time will be Over. Nedd's Affaires have but a bad aspect for he has Intirely left the Sea Service and Seems to give himself up to Nothing but to Adoring his Tit Tot, as for Matrimony, I belive y^{t} has not been performed between y^{m} as yet, As for my Brother Baltimore, I don't heare of his altering his Condition."

Lowe wrote on January 27, 1724/5 to Calvert who seems again to have returned to Leghorn, telling him of the financial troubles of the Hydes.

"On Saturday I receiv'd yours of Decr. 22, full of kind Reproaches for my neglect in not often expressing, and repeating, that real Esteem and honour, I have for you, fixed in me by the most delightful Bonds of Friendship reciprocall: And I am Ashamed to repeat y^{e} same Excuse so often (tho' 'tis a just One) of being continually imployed in a hurry of Business, some my own, but more other Peoples, who neglect their own; and I am sorry to tell you y^{t} your Bro: H—— is deeply engag'd in Debt, to the Tune of Seven Thousand pounds in Mortgages, and fifteen hundred pounds besides, and y^{t} he would willingly have sold most of his Estate to have rais'd this Mony, and about four or five thousand pounds more, to have preferr'd him (as he called it) in his own way: And would fain have parted with what is to be setled on your Sister, & his Children by the Articles, and have given us 7000£ out of the whole, to

buy land for those purposes some where else, from which I hope he is now deverted by seeing his Error, and knowing it was my Opinion, your Bro: B—— would never consent to it, and at y^e^ same time procuring for him a Purchaser for so much of his Lands, as may set him free from his Debts, & inable him to make the Settlement, which the Purchaser will not buy, unless that is done at y^e^ same time, in which I have no small trouble with y^e^ old Woman in Town, and him in y^e^ Country.

"Cecil is much disappointed with his Mony in his Pocket, by no Bodys being admitted to buy in the Army but strives to mend his ffortune on a ffeather Bed, what success he may have, I know not, But he is diligent. Edward is where he was, and what he was: —— —— Your other Brother is very industrious in what ever he applies himself to, and I am apt to believe he is as like to succeed as any Body, when he shall think it worth his while to look after the bettering his ffortune, but at present his actions are not at all Mercenary. There is another of the ffamily from whom much is expected as soon as he is plac'd in a Porvince for Action, to which he is designed as soon as he pleases himself to accept of it, on which head I spoke more fully in my last, w'ch I fear you had not receiv'd when you wrote yours, by the silence on everything therein contained.

"I suppose you have heard of my late Ld. Chancellors remove and y^e^ Outcrys there are against him and y^e^ Masters for some late Practices of that Court with relation to the Suitors Mony: The House of Commons opened upon it on Saturday, But the Debate was putt off for a fortnight, in Order to have their Accounts made clear and intelligable to be laid before the house; which Mony was lately delivered into y^e^ Bank for safe Custody. We talk of some other removes, but those you must wait for till They happen. I have nothing materiall to add to my last, in relation to your Plantation Affairs; when there is anything worth your Notice, you may expect to hear of 'em from him, who has nothing more to add at present, but

that all are well in health, and that the 50£ Bill drawn on Mr. Grow will be answered by your Bro. for the present, But what Account he will call you to, I know not, but probably an easy one.

I am

Sr

Your most affectionate

humble Servant

CHA: LOWE."

From Leghorn, Thomas Godfrey, a friend of Calvert's there wrote him at the house of Signor "Gione Collins," Florence, on March 16, 1725, told him of the social life there and sent him a piece of black cloth and six caps. It was gay at Leghorn.

"We yesterday gave Captn. Clinton & Co. a dinner at Mr. Horsey's Vineyard & Spent the Evening at Mr. Cooper's, it is said we danced 32 Countrey dances, & I believe we did, for I find Every Body tired, & the Women have refused the Challenge tonight, So are to have a Male Conversation at Mr. Aikman's; tomorrow y^{r} hum. servant takes his turn, & Seemingly may go round, Sigr. Ld. Langlois comes on the Stage Tuesday night."

To Florence also was sent the letter which Lowe wrote on April 19, 1725. Calvert answered this letter in June from Bologna. Lowe's letter reads thus:

"As Mr. Crowe has wrote you word, your Brother is very full of sending you to Maryland, as soon as possibly he can, of which I gave you Notice in one or two of my last Letters; But no doubt you must have a reasonable time to prepare for so great an Undertaking, valuable in every Respect,—but the loss your Friends here will meet with, in so long a Separation from you.

"I think your desires to accomodate yourself wth. a ffemale

Companion, call'd a goode Wife (if you can get her) is right, but how likely sueh a One may be obtain'd here, to be transported to the Plantations (as the Women eall it) out of the world and dear London, is a Question, y^{t} would not, I fear, be easily determined on your Side, But when your Excelleney comes to be cloathed with Authority in your American Dominions, you may fling your Hankerehif at whom you list, and happy will the fair one think herself to have your Mantle thrown over her.

" I begin to believe y^{t} Cecil will gain his Widow, she shews all the tokens possible of Love for him. tho' her Relations are all in an uproar against it, but he plays his part so very well, y^{t} I hope at length she will fall down before him.

" I know not what to say of Edward, but that he is Semper Idem; your poor Sister Brerewood has been mueh out of order with the Stone but is mueh better, and as for his Ldp. he is very well, with whom you may rest Assur'd, I shall take all Oecasions possible to show him the reasonableness of not hurrying you abroad till your Inclinations lead you, But you know the best way to do that is Occasionally, not by Opposing or eontradicting him, but letting the Thing slide off as easily as one ean.

" We have at last as good as finish'd your Bro. Hyde's Affairs for by the latter End of this Month, We hope to signe and seal.

" Your Nephew Jack is a most ffine Boy, & your Sister is very well and commands me to be sure to give her love to you.

" Calvert has behav'd himself very well in a late dispute he has had with the Mayor and Aldermen & Mr. Recorder Boardley of Anapolis; ffor after he had publish'd your Brother's Dissent to the Bill obliging the Purchasers of Jonathan's ffelons, to give Security for their good behaviour, these worthy Gentlemen of Anapolis took it in their heads to take some of the sd. ffelons up, as people of evil ffame, and as such committed them to Prison, till they should find Security for their good behaviour in 15£ a man, upon whieh the Governour, after many pros and Cons between them, told them y^{t} the ffelons eame there by the

Laws of great Britain, and were actually under their punishmt. by their Servitude, and that as often as any Body committed them (unless for some new fault committed in y^e^ Province) he would set them free, & presently discharged those that were in Custody, & so put an End to the dispute.

"He had likewise sent Answers to his Majtie. in Council relating to Jonathan's Causes in the Admiralty, & Provinciall Courts, such as I hope will satisfie the Council here, y^t^ he has done his duty; But how it may fall on Judge Young for medling where he had no Jurisdiction, and on your Friend Mr. Boardley, in whose hands the Bills for 600£ &c., recover'd in the Provinciall Court, are found to be, I care not; But he pretends They came to him as Bills endors'd from one Merchant to another; It is no great matter what becomes of either of them, so no Inconvenience happens to your Brother by their male Administration.

"I live in hopes of seeing you about Midsummer, and intend between this and that to give you some Tokens of my Repentance for past Crimes of Omission.

I am

Dear Sr.

Your most Affectionate

Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE."

Cecil's next letter is dated April 30, 1725, and was answered in June from Parma.

"Yours of 20th: past is come safe to my hands, for wh: I return you many thanks; But was very much surprised at your not answering my last sooner, but considering the danger that Letters are liable to, wh: is y^t^ of miscarrying I did conclude it was so, or that you was gone from the place I directed it to so y^t^. I have waited with Impatience & was goeing to follow

it with another, just as I red your kind answer to mine, hopeing that I shall never stand with you upon the ceremony of just answering one Letter for Another, which Ceremony is for distant Friends and not for Brothers. In your Letter you tell me you have been Ill, which Illness I hope you have weathered. But as at this Time of the Year, there most commonly appears some new distemper, that sweeps off many; we have many people taken of by Convulsion fitts, and another sort of fitt, this last you are struck Blind & fall into a slumber wh: when you are out off your Eyesight you dont recover for Severall minuets afterwards, I have had this fitt myself, and thought I should have gone off, haveing the misfortune to have three of them running, but thank god have recovered y^m: haveing taken the proper measures.

"As to the Italians sobriety at their own Tables, and y^t they love to eat at another man's Table, I believe you must remember some people here at home that dont overload their Guest's stomach with Cheer, and y^t: love to see another Man's Table well spread.

"Lent Time where you are afford But little diversion only y^t: of Seeing the foolish Pomp and pageantry of their processions to divert y^e minds of the common people from discovering their Roguries.

"Their Beloved game of Minchiati is what I never heard of which I am surprised that the Beaux Mond have it not here, for we have every year new Inventions a la Mode de Paris come over to sett their Persons of, y^t: they may appear the Brighter, in the fair sexes Eyes, which design has had great Effect with y^e most Charming Sex, for all Publick Places Swarm with a new race of mankind. wh: I cant compare to nothing else, but to a race in the West Indies, only they make a humming like a Bee, and are taped with a fan by the hand of the fair just as if they struck at a fly or a Butterfly. As to your Operas and Masquerades, I Believe we outdoe you, as for the Operas we have the very best, performed both for voice and Instruments, and by the Ingenuity of Mr. Hydaere [Heidegger] we have Masquerades to perfection.

"Your description of the horse racing is most barbarous, and I have Told our great Jockeys here and the only difference it takes from our racing here, is y^{t}: the Masters of the horses are sure to have fair play for their Mony here. I shall End your Letter and come to Family news.

"As to my buying Into y^{e} Armey as I wrote to you in my last, I cannot tell as yet, my Bro. Baltimore is single, and has no thought of altering his condition at Present. Ned some times I fance he is, I can't tell what to make of it. Charlotte has been very Ill and is not recovered as Yet, she is afflicted with the Cholick and Gravel, and has had such fitts of it y^{t}: she has been given over by Doctor Mead and other Physicians, but I hope now the Summer is come on she will recover. Jenny is very well, and very big as also our two Bro. continue in good health.

"Great alterations are made at Wood Cote, for it is now a ruinous place and looks as if it has had nothing done to it this Hundred Years, for he has pulled down everything and has finished nothing, and what he does is done out of his own head, and what gives me the most trouble is y^{t}: he has cut down vast numbers of Trees, wh: one would have thought would have been the last thing y^{t} [he] would have done, they being so scarce, but theire is no such thing as Contradicting of him.

"My Bro: Seems to be in a vast hurry for your goeing to Maryland. wh: I think is impossible for you to goe so soon as he proposes, but y^{t}. you know best. Your friend Speed and the Doctor give thire humble Services to you and are well. Having ventured on your patience Long enough I shall here Break of, wishing you all Health & happiness and a safe return is y^{e} Intire wishes of your affectionate & Loving Brother

CECIL CALVERT.

"Pos: There is a great talk of our Aunt Cad's being marryed to Sir Charles Brown's Son."

From Italy, Calvert returned to Paris whence he sent Hearne an "exact pedigrec of his family" with the arms tricked by his own pen "and half a dozen metrical epitaphs" [62] of his own composition.

At Paris too, he received a letter from Lowe written on July 5, 1725.

"I hope this will meet you safe and well at Paris, and that I shall soon after have the pleasure of seeing you at home, where we may not only fully discuss the Subject of your Matrimonial Inclinations, but Experimentally try the Sucess of them. I shall set Dr. Stringer to beat the pulses of Miss Baker's Governours, and if They could be led into as favourable an Opinion of you as her ffather had, I should not fear Sucess; for as the Lady is very young, so the Gaieties & follies of London, & the fears and Apprehensions of a foreigne settlement, will lay the less hold of her; and if she was once marries to a kind Husband, she would willingly try her fortune wth: him in whatever part of the world his Fate led him to.

"Your Sister Hyde has got another fine Boy. Mr. Elliot & your Brother Cecil were Godfathers; Charlotte is got pretty well again, other matters are much as They were when I wrote last, only Cecil's Sucess in the Widow. Your Neighbour my Lady Diana Feilding, is not in so hopefull a way as one might have expected. I can't enlarge at present, being under much hurry and concern for four of my Children, who are all down with the Small Pox, very full, but likely to do well, Charles is the only One that has escaped it, but we are in daily expectation it will lay hold of him also. God send it well over, which is all at present from

Sr.

Your most Affectionate

humble Servant

CHA: LOWE."

[62] 2 *Reliq. Hearn.*

From London, on July 6, 1725, Cecil wrote:

"Yours from Parma of June 7th: is come safe to my hands, wh: gave me a great deal of satisfaction, for I was afraid y^{t}: my last had miscerryd, for In your former Letter you gave me no directions how to direct to you, but I resolved to try my Luck and am very much obliged to Fortune y^{t}: she has favoured mine with an arrival. Your account of y^{e} Operas & Masquerades is very right, for as to y^{e} former I must yield to you, for it y^{e} Opinion of y^{e} whole world y^{t}. whilst Faustina is theire they will excell us, but as money commands everybody so we have laid y^{t}: temptation before her, for I am informed by y^{e} whole body of Musicians y^{t} she has by great intercession aggreed to come upon y^{e} same footing as Cazzoni is with us. As to our Masquerades performed by Mr. Heidegger I believe we doe Excell Italy for we spare no expense. The description y^{t} you give of y^{r}. Venetian Courtesan will recommend her to everybody, for it is very hard to meett both with beauty and good Sense amongst y^{t} Sex, as this Lady had both, I wonder you would refrain from breaking a Commandment with her.

"My Bro: Baltimore has pulled down almost everything at Wood Cote and when they are to be rebuilt y^{e} Lord above knowes, he has this last spring taken y^{e} two great grass plates and the Gravel walks of y^{e} Garden up & has taken off about a foot of Earth of to make it a dead level with y^{e} house, & so next year he intends to goe on with it clear to y^{e} fosse wh: will cost a great deal of money but when done will be very handsome; theire is so many Anvils in y^{e} fire & so many things to be done and none finished, y^{t} makes the place look like an uninhabited place. * *

"Charlot has recovered her Illness, Jenny is brought to bed of a boy & is very well, as is y^{e} rest of both y^{e} familys. * *

"As to my Bro: being so hot about your goeing so soon to Maryland is pretty well worn of with him. Ned has Intirely left the sea Service, and I believe is marryed. Lady barbary is marryed to Sr. Cha: Brown's Son of Oxfordshire. Mrs.

Knight is marryed to Capt. Peachy a Gentleman of about 50. Mr. Crowe is down in y^e^ North and when last wee heard from his was very well, and seems to like his North seat so well y^t^: I believe he will sell Woolford and make Yorcshire y^e^ residence of his family. As wee now shall expect you amongst us shortly, I shall here end wishing you all health and prosperity and a safe return wh: are y^e^ sincere wishes of

Your most affectionate

Loveing Brother

CECIL CALVERT."

Later in the year, Calvert returned to England and, while he was staying in London, received a letter written by his affectionate sister Charlotte at Horton, on November 25, 1725, and addressed to him at Mr. Thorpe's, next door to the Sun Tavern in the Strand.

"I receiv'd yours and am extreemly glad to find you still desighn us the favour of Seeing you which will be a great pleasure to us all. I believe we shall none of us be in town till after Christmass, therefore shall depend upon haveing your good company Sone. * * All heare joines with me in their Love and Service to you and my Brothers, pray tell Ciscill I was in hopes he would have favoured us so far as to have Let us Sene him before now, I have expected my Bro: Baltimore everry day for he tolld me he should certainly goe to my Sister Hyde's this month and hope he will be as good as his word that both we and her may have the satisfaction of seeing him, pray when you write let me know if he intends it, pray tell Mr. Grove if he Loves fishing he should come to Horton at this time of the year and fish after the floods, tell him we draw'd New bridge green yesterday and gott above 30 jacks at one haull and most of them Large ones, besides perch and other fish, I desighn him and Catty a dinner of them on tuesday,

for we shall Send them by Monday's coach, pray my Service to them which is all at present from Dear Brother

Your most Sincere Affectionate Sister

CHAR: BREREWOOD."

Of Calvert's Life in 1726 we know little [63]: in August, he was at Oxford, and when he left the University for Ditchley he gave Hearne a medal. From Leghorn, on September 7, one of his friends, B. Skinner, wrote telling him that he had executed Calvert's commands and urging him to marry. "When you have fairly run down the old widow for your Brother, try Sir & start some younger game for yourself, you have good lungs I dare say to pursue, & what woman will not, flying suffer herself to be caught. You have so many advantages to engage the mind of the fair."

A month later, on Friday, October 14, 1726, we find Edward Henry Calvert writing from Oxford an amusing account of an interview he had there with Hearne.

"I wrote to you from hence on Sunday last, wherein I informed you that we intended to go to Ld. Litchfield's, at which place we were extreamly well diverted by the good company of Lady Litchfield & her neighbour Sr. Charles Brown & familly, whome I think the most agreeable people I ever met with. My Lord went to the Bath on the Tuesday before we came, where my Lady under the care of Capt: Halsted purposes to go on Sunday next. We came here last night, & shall go to Hyde's tomorrow morning. I went this day in as Solemn a manner as I coud possibly feign to visit your Friend Hearn, who received me in a new Calimanco gown with open arms of joy, and after Enquiring after your welfare, begun to question me what sort of a life I lead, * * we had a long conference togeather, among severall strange things he told me that this

[63] 2 *Reliq. Hearn*, 253.

day was the day that King Edward the Confessor was translated, and hoped that Sr. Charles Brown would celebrate this day extraordinary, by reason he hath the Font that the confessor was Baptised in; my memory not being the best especially in affairs of this kind I am willing to inform you while I remember that he desires to know whither you can inform him anything relating to the life of St. Cuthbert, which he imagines you may have lit on when you were at Durham in the Library there.

"Your friend Mr. Colley supped with us last night & complains much of a numness in his feet, which frightens him very much, but Herne says that the lightening that was seen here on Sunday night last, hath a greater effect on him, and now further convinces him in his oppinion that the world will be at an end in ten years. We shall not stay above two or three nights at Hydes, and then return to Woodcott. Everyone in this country of y^{r} relations and friends desire to be remembred to you, pray my love to Pegg & Cecill, I am

Y^{r}. Aff. & loving Bro:

Edw. Henry Calvert."

In 1727, Baltimore appointed his brother, Benedict, governor of Maryland, in place of Charles Calvert, a cousin who had held the place for seven years, and who was now to hold the place of Commissary General. Benedict embarked for America in the end of the spring and a letter written him by Lowe on June 2 explains matters with reference to the voyage and the responsibilities awaiting the new governor, while the letter also informs us of a very serious illness with which the Proprietary was suffering.

June 2d. 1727.

"Sr

"You will herew'th receive his Maj'ties Instructions directed to your Brother Baltemore, with his Ldps. Orders to you

thereon. And you have also the old Lattin Charter w'th y^{r} Remarks on the powers, and Clauses of it. Upon the Ree't of your Letter from Deal I went immediately to Capt. Hyde to alter your Insuranee from 1600£ to 1800£. But it was too late, for the Capt. being very quick with the Insuranee after he had your Orders, took out a Poliey before I eame, for the whole Sum, he insured on the Ship & Goods, of whieh your 1600£ is only a part, so I cant have the Custody of the Poliey myself, But I am to have an Aeknowledgem't for your 1600£—. The Subseription you sent for his Ldp. He does not eare for, so I shall pay the second payment for you as directed. He continues very weak, and tho' his Fever nor Bleeding has not return'd upon him with any great Violenee for these four or five days, yet I hear round about that the Physitians have but faint hopes of him; But he has youth on his sidc and a sound Constitution; so We hope the best, yesterday he had a very good day. His Maj'tie goes abroad next Munday, & the Siege of Gibralter goes on notwithstanding the paeifiek Preliminaries are signed by the Emperor's Minister at Paris, and there are various Opinions about it.

"Your Sister Hyde is got into her new house at Westm'r. and your Brother Baltemore is in his own Lodgings. On Saturday my new daughter is to be made a Christian by your Sister Calvert, and her Name is to be Pegg: and in the Evening your Brothers & Sisters intend me the honour of drinking yours & your Bro: Baltemores good healths.

I am

Sr

yours most affeetionately

to command

CHA. LOWE.

"To The Honorable Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq.
Governor of Maryland."

"The Books from Mr. Lewes came to late for this Ship of Mr. Hunts but shall come in y^e^ next Ship from Hyde."

Five days after Lowe's letter, on June 7, Edward wrote Benedict and told further details of Baltimore's illness.

"Deare Brother

"This comes with sincere good wishes to meet with you safe arrived in Maryland, after the melancholly fatigues of so long a Voyage, but doubt not but that the reception of the people of the country upon your arrival made ample amends for the inconveniences you laboured under to gett to them, and hope they will always Endeavor upon all occasions to shew the regard & respect that is due to you as Governour, and make no doubt but you will gain their Esteem and affection, in the many opertunitys you will have of shewing them how much you have the Welfare of the country in General at heart.

"Mr. Lowe tells me he hath given an account or raither a journall of the unhappy accident that happened of the twelveth of May last to My Bro: Baltemore at which time he received a Blowe at the Tennis court upon his nose by a Ball which set his nose a Bleeding in such a manner that we all thought he would have bled to death that day, and even since have severall times been much allaramed by relapses equally as shocking both to his constitution as to we that were about him, but now thank god we hope he is in a fair way of recovery and have all the encouragement imaginable from the Physisians to believe he may do well, if he doth but take care to be regular. I forbear giving you any particular account of the proceedings of this unhappy accident but refer you to Mr. Lowe that wrote down the proceedings & consequences everyday since the Misfortune happened and understand he hath given you the particulars of the Whole, so that it wou'd be needless for me to trouble you with a detail of the same again. I believe this Letter is some few days of a latter date from his, so that I have the pleasure of acquainting you that he is now upon the

mending hand & gathers strength as fast as can be expected, he goes this day to Mr. Medcalfs the Surgeons at Brumpton neare chelsea for the change of air where he intends to continue till he is strong Enough to go to Woodcott.

"Peg the Lilliputian desires kindly to be rem'bred to you wishing you all the happiness that can attend you as doth the rest of our family. My Bro: Hyde hath taken a house in crown court within 3 doors of me and are Settled in it. charlott, or Zealot, is in town and Likewise the Mounsieur and all well & beg to be remembered to you, Lady Diana Fielding is just come from Norfolk, where she hath been Settling her affairs, and begs to be remembred to you, and desires me to acquaint you that she frequently remembers you in your absence the which I can vouche for, haveing drunk your health with her no longer a goe then to day.

"Pray give my Service to Calvert and tell him that Milford and self with our Ladys desire to be remembred to him & his Lady & that we Envy him in the happiness he Enjoys with his *pretty* Babes.

"I hope soon to have an other oppertunity of writing to you, the which will always be very acceptable to me to acquaint you the state of affairs in particular relating to our family as well as I can & to Endeavor to convince you how much I have at heart the desire of keeping up that Brotherly affection and freindship their ought to be between us & tho' fortune hath now separated us so far distant one from the other hope you will accept this as not comeing from the Pen alone but spoke from the Bottom of the Heart of

Dr. Bro:

y^{r} most affn & Loveing

Brother

Edwd. Henry Calvert.

"London.
June the 7th 1727."

Before any answer had been received from Maryland to either of these letters, Lowe wrote again on November 17, relating the story of the coronation of the new monarch George II.[64]

"Sr

"I doubt not but long before y^e^ date hereof, you received his late Majesties Instructions to your Brother, and his to you thereon, which were sent by Capt. Dounkan; and I hope you have also mine of June the 24th giving you the earlyest noticc possible of his said Maj'ties Death. The Instructions for your proclaiming his present Maj'tie were sent to you in a Kings Ship immediately from the Council Board & a Duplycate thereof was afterwards delivered to your Brother, which I sent to the Govern. of Pensilvania to be forwarded to you, there being then no Ships bound directly for Maryland & I hercwith send you another Duplicate, w'ch was left at my house.

"The Coronation was on the 11th of last Month, performed with utmost Splendor, and generall Satisfaction both of Prince & People: 'tis said the Duke of Orleans was here incog. and many other Foreigners came to England on purpose to see it. It was a fine day, & thank God no hurt done to any Body, the Ladys in their Jewells made a most lovely Shew, but y^e^ Queen herself out did 'em all in her sweet delighted Countenance, & charming behaviour from the beginning to the ending of y^e^ whole Ceremony, which far out shined her Dimonds, tho' 'tis said, that the Loan of them only which were hired for the Service of the Crown that day comes to 9000£—. My Lady Diana and your family were together at my house, Except Cecil, who has been ill, but is now recovered; her Ladyship had great honours done her by many that walked and particularly from Sr. Robert [Walpole], who walked alone in his Robes of Kt. of y^e^ Garter; and the Kts. of the Bath in their

[64] George II was proclaimed at Annapolis on September 14. 25 *Md. Arch.*, Coun., 485.)

Robes added to the Lustre of the Shew. When the Queen came to the front of my house, she gave Lady Di a Smile and a Cur [tsy] with which her Ladyship was not a little pleased. The Procession being over We retired to my Dining Roome, where Lady Di. sent in over Night a Cold Collation, and good Wine; your Brother Balt. had his Hamper likewise, he had with him Sr. Wm. Lemmon, Mr. Ogle & Sally and We were merry *Sans Ceremoné*. He is much mended, so that it is hoped, he is now entirely out of all Danger from his late Bleeding, But he is engaged at present in a troublesom Contest at Guilford against Lord Onslow; The Case stands thus (vizt) at the late Election for Member of Parliament, for the County of Surrey he bestirr'd himself for Arthur Onslow only, (who was before chosen for Guilford) against Seawen and Walters who had joyned: And Arthur carryed the Election with a high hand. When it was over Ld. Palmerston, & some others proposed to Ld. Onslow your Brother as a proper person for him to bring in for Guilford, when Arthur had made his Election for y^e^ County; But Ld. Onslow said he could not, because he was engaged to Mr. Vincent, the Eldest Son of Sr. Francis. When your Bro. heard this, he was netled, and wrote immediately to Ld. Onslow and Arthur to let them know y^t^ he was resolved to stand for Guilford, & to desire their Interest, and favour: In short the two Lords mett, made fine Speeches to one another, and like other Courtiers agreed in Nothing but to trip up one anothers heels as well as they could. Ld. Onslow would not depart from his Engagement to Vincent, and Ld. Baltemore resolved to oppose him, & accordingly went down to Guilford, set y^e^ Bells to ringing, & declared openly in y^e^ Market place, that he came there to stand for that Town against my Ld. Onslows Interest. Upon which the Opposites to the Onslows, which are about 60 Voters mightily encouraged him. He has since made a noble Entertainment to which he invited the Voters, and their Wives, and had a good Many of y^e^ Men at it, but more Women, who all declare for him. Mr. Ogle has likewise dispersed Severall five Guineas a Man to some of

Ld. Onslows Voters, who have taken it & given Notes, to pay 20- if They do not Vote for your Brother, and many more are desirous to touch, but as yet are sadly affraid, but Ogle or his Ldp. himself is constantly there tempting them, which puts Ld. Tom to his Trumps; He and Arthur are forced to make much Court to his Voters, & some Ld. Tom bullies to keep them from your Bros. Mony, & Vincent lives in the Town, but has no Mony to spend. The Voters are about 200—as for my own part I have not yet been down, not did I know of it till after your Bro. had been at Guilford, and declared he would stand. Your Bro. is countenanced by the Duke of Somerset's & the Brodricks Interest, & at Court They blame Ld. Tom, and commend your Brother, Sr. Robert himself encourages him, & when your Bro. was to wait on Sr. Robert (who by y^{e} way holds his own) he promised to do him all y^{e} Service he could in it, and used him very kindly, and will as your Bro: apprehends bring him in some where also, should he fail at Guilford, but Courtiers are very fickle, & I doubt much whether even your Bros. Mony will get him y^{e} Election at Guilford.

"By this Ship you have sent the Books which came to me from Mr. Lewis, y^{t} should have come before, & also Adam of Domerham, which Tom. Hern sent to my house to be sent to you, & for which he demanded, & I paid him two Guineas, he gave his most hearty love and Respects to you, as does also my Bro. Graves wishing you all happyness, he is lately returned to Mickleton, from whence he came to my house with his Son & Daughter on purpose to see y^{e} Coronation.

"The Planns of Laurentinum and Tuscum will not be printed till after Xmas which I shall then send you according to order, your Bro: not caring for them. You have also by this Conveyance sent directed to you a Box with fourteen bound paper Books in it, to be sent to Mr. James Carroll, the two large Ones are designed to enter all Alienations in, & the 12 lesser for Alphabets to each County according to Mr. Carrolls desire, I chose to direct them to you, y^{t} you might

talk to him on this affair first, or send them to him as you think fit. Adam of Domcrham is in y^e^ Box you are to send to James Carroll.

"Thus much was writt before I received yours of Sept. 5 —Your Bro. has had your two Letters to him, and directs me to let you know, y^t^ he is very well pleased with your Conduct at the first Meeting the Council in reguard to the Oath you took to him, What sort of Oath They take to his Ldp. either as Councellors, or Judges in the Court of Appeals I dont know but it would be well, if They took One of the like Nature, & more especially at this time, it would be seasonable because of that Clause in it, by which you swear to act according to the Laws and Ordinances of the Province, which by Implication seems not at all to favour y^e^ prevailing humour now, concerning the English Statute Laws. For the present I am to tell you by his Ldps. directions, that he thinks you ought as much as you can, to avoid not only all Contests, but all Conversation about them, Except only to instill into y^e^ minds of the most docile & reasonable among you, & more especially of those, who are in y^e^ Majestracy at present or of those, whom you may think proper to succeed the Obstinate, for such you know they are as well as any Body, & no Body can better shew them y^e^ Inconveniencies & penalties, they are endeavoring to bring on themselves than you can. It seems after what has been laid before them in relation to Judgments, and Opinions from hence, tho' even of the King in Council, that They are resolved not to mind them, for can any thing be more solemn and plain on the point, than what was sent to your Predecessor in relation to Jamaica. And as for the Opinions of the Judges, could They be had (tho' I know not how to come at them) unless the Matter could be brought properly before them, who knows what Effect it might have on the Obstinate, & Malicious, which I take to be more the Case than Jealousie or Ignorance.

"If some of your Judges will judge wrong, & the People desire it, & Submit to it, who can help it; Those, who will

not submit to it, have their Appeal to you & the Council in Maryland, where 'tis to be hoped Reason & Truth will be predominant, at least upon a Majority to set aside such Judgments of y^e^ Inferior Court made either thro' Error or Willfullness, But should y^e^ Contagion reach there too, a few Appeals hither would probably put a Stop to it, and Open the Eyes of all, but those, who are resolved not to see which is too much to be feared, is the Case at present, but time and a good Doctor (One they have in you, & the other will fly over their heads) may produce good out of evil.

"As to that most extraordinary Case relating to James Carroll, his Ldp. thinks he ought to appeal to his Court of Appeals, & that They ought to set it aside for not being in the Proprietaries Name, and a penal Statute which does not reach you in y^e^ Plantations as not being located thither: And should the humour prevail in your Court of Appeals so as not to relieve him, he should appeal to England, which would be a Case in point and soon shew them their Error.

"As to the affair of y^e^ Boundaries his Ldp. says he is fully sensible, the sooner they are settled the better, & he thinks he can scarse have a more favorable time for it than now, whilst he stands so well at Court; and it may be this Address of y^e^ three Lower Counties to his Maj'tie may push the Matter so on, as to bring it to a speedy hearing without his beginning the Battle, and therefore his Ldp. desires you as fast as possible to add to the Evidence which Mr. Lloyd has sent, that very materiall part, that is wanted (vizt) the Proof of possession, either from the Record of the Grants, or from the Receipts of Rents, or from the Grants themselves in the hands of the Owners, or from ample affidavits of Ancient People, who knew such, and such, who had Grants of such, & such Lands there by Maryland Rights, and likewise a full Proof of the Docquet or List I made Use of at the late hearing before the Attorney and Sollicitor Generall, and that the Records themselves were burnt at such a time, & in such a manner.

"I need not say any thing to convince you, y^t^ y^e^ Reports

spread of what I should say to Mr. Hamilton, & Mr. Chew are false of me, but crafty in them to serve their own purposes; the Instruction you yourself already have shews my Lds. Intentions to the contrary, which was always the Policy I thought proper to be pursued to win those People to their true Lord. The Publication of which Instructions you have done right in, and his Ldp. desires you to make use of all Occasions to assure them of his Sincerity therein.

"Be the Cause what it will, if his Ldps. Land Affairs are in confusion, they ought to be regulated, and if you can bring speculative Mr. Lloyd to be a practicall Man, you may do a good work both for him & your Brother. By your Sixth Instruction, you are impowered in gencrall I think sufficiently not only to examine into, but to direct & advise any thing, y^{t} you think proper in the Land Affairs for his Ldps. Advantage & should you be disreguarded, no doubt your Brother would not only countenance & trust you but soon shew Others their Mistakes; to which purpose he express'd himself upon the reading that part of your Letter relating to these Affairs. If therefore you think it for my Lords Interests that you should have any particular powers or Instructions in order the better to enable you to influence and direct in these matters. Be pleased to draw up such as you think most proper, and I will lay them before your Bro. for his Approbation & Confirmation, and send them to you as soon as possible.

"I am Affraid Sr. Ed. Northy's Answers to the Queries you sent me are too true, especially those relating to the Yeilding and paying. But the practice of granting Surplus Lands hitherto made Use of by the Proprietaries, and accepted, & submitted to by the People seems to have made it the Common Law of the Province, and shews y^{e} Intention both of the Grantor and Grantee there, whatever the Letter of the Law may be with us here.

"Would it not be adviseable to put into all Grants hereafter to be made an absolute Forfeiture upon non payment as in Virginia, and to leave out the Words *More or less* and then

possibly it might be indifferent, whether One, or more Boundaries are expressed in the Land Surveys. But these particulars, and any powers, & Instructions w'ch you apprehend may tend to the good of your Brother in his Land affairs, pray draw up in such a manner as you please, and I will get dispatch to them from your Brother. His Ldp. likes very well what you have done for Mr. Calvert, upon which my Letter is to congratulate him, and he would by all means have him first of the Council, which you may make him, as soon as you think fit, from this Signification of his Ldps. pleasure therein; or if you rather choose to stay for a particular Instruction for it, draw up such a One as you would have, and it will be sent to you.

"Sr. what I have now wrote since the Receipt of yours to me which came to my hands the 14th Inst. is chiefly from heads your Brother gave me to write upon, only One I have hitherto omitted, which is, that He desires you not to be alarmed at every vexatious Noise, and Report, but to act Steadily yourself and when you cant convince y^e^ headstrong, to avoid the Subject and leave that to time, w'ch by good Nature you cannot effect, and you shall be always sure of being justyfied, and favored by him.

"Last Night the whole Family supped at your Sister Hydes together with Mrs. Pendarvis & Mother Midnight, who all give their Love to you: Mr. Crow, your Sister Brerewood, & my Wife made your new Neece a Christian, and her name is Ann. What your Sister Calvert will bring forth is yet but guess work for she is as round as a Ball. Pray when you wait on the Widow Bowles convince her what a Melancholly thing it is to lie alone, Mr. Crow will take care to provide some Good Wine to push you on.

Mr. Darnal has been here some time but has said nothing yet about Ann Arundell Mannor, I hear he does not designe for Maryland till the Spring. According to your desire I waited on Mr. Lewis the Bookseller & by this ship you will have from him some Books & publick papers as required.

Whether Peace or War is yet uncertain, which ever it proves, 'tis to be sword in hand, for preparations are making on all sides. The Parliam't. is not to meet till the 11th of next January, whatever else They do, four Shillings in y^e^ pound is certain, but We steer clear of the Stocks, till they come souse. My Ld. Townsend has been at the Point of Death and is not yet out of danger. I shall be glad to hear y^t^ you are recovered of y^r^ fever and ague. It was never known so rife as this year in England, of which Multitudes have dyed, chiefly in the Vales about the Countrey, tho' it has been fatal too in Town. What advise can be had on the severall heads you desire, I suppose your Bro. will take in y^e^ best manner he can, for the present he is gon to Guilford & Munday is the last day allowed me by Capt Hyde for my Letters.

I am

Hon'd Sr

Your most affectionate humble

Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE."

The coronation was so great an affair that we find Edward writing concerning it from his house in Crown Court on Nov. 24.

"Deare Brother

"As I shall upon all opertunitys take a pleasure of conversing with you by way of Letter (the only way at present left for me to keep up our accustomed freindship) take this sudden notice w'ch I heard this morning in the Citty of sending you the inclosed (which is the form of the proceedings at the Late Coronation) by the Charles Capt. Mudge Master, who desires me to send my letter to night to him, so that you'll excuse the shortness of my letter that I ought to fill with every minute circumstance in generall to one so distant.

"As to our Family in generall we are all well, My Bro: Baltemore in very good health busie at present in Oposeing Ld. Onslow at Guilford who sets up Sr. Francis Vincents son ag't him. My Bro: Cecill is just recovered of a Fever which hath been very fatall to many people all over England—Lady Diana Fielding came to town last night to get cured of a Cold & begs to be remembred to you as doth Poor Peg who will kitten in Januarry. Pray my Service to Calvert.

I am

Yr aft & Loveing Br:

EDWD. HENRY CALVERT.

"Ld. Towsend is very ill and like to die it is thought either Sr. Paul Methuen or Mr. Stanhope that was abroad will succeed him—

"Lowe I beleive got 4 or 500 pounds by his Scaffolding at the Coronation which makes him smack his chopps much.

"To The Hon'ble Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq'r.

Governour

of Maryland.

"By the Charles Capt. Mudge."

Meanwhile Benedict Leonard, whose commission had been dated March 24, 1726/7, had arrived in Maryland,[65] where he took the oath of office on July 3, 1727. His term of government lasted for four years and a half, when he was succeeded by Samuel Ogle who took the oath of office on December 7, 1731, having come out from England with a commission dated September 16.

Shortly after Benedict Calvert's arrival in Maryland, he fell

[65] Only one letter from Governor Calvert during his administration has been found. That letter written to his brother, the Proprietary, has been twice printed: in 34 *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pubs.* (*Calvert Papers*, p. 68), 25 *Md. Arch.*, Coun., 601.

out with his predecessor Charles Calvert with reference to the emoluments of their respective offices, as a result of which difference the matter was referred to the Proprietary, who wrote Commissary Calvert as follows [66] on April 5, 1728.

"After haveing considered maturely the Situation, of my Affairs on your side of y^e^ Water, I thought it consistent with the friendship I have not only profcssed, but shewn you, to let you know my Sentiment of them.

"With how much concern do I observe the Difference y^t^: has been between you, and the Governour, for so I shall only stile him for the present, y^t^: I may appear more evidently impartial; The plainness and honest meaning wth: which you say you have always given him your Opinion, on any Occasion y^t^: my Service required it, is what he, as well as every Body Else must prise, and can only say, nor from others have I heard, that flattery is more endearing to him, than the rest of his fellow Crcatures, and should it not be his happyness to please, as you have done, I believe I may venture to say, 'tis his misfortune, and not his fault. I am sorry the Country have had so manifest a Proof of your differing with him in Opinion as that, which passed in Council, between you and him, in relation to the three half pence per hdd accruing to you being a Moiety of the three pence; the other three half pence applicable to the Free Schools; you observe that the Country never intended it for any One Else, and give me leavc likewise to observe that I never intended, but that my Brother, your present Governour, should meet with as ample Gratuity for the Service he did the Country, as any of his Predecessors.

"I should be unjust, were I not to acknowledge your kind reception of my Brother at his Arrival, and am sorry you constru'd his takeing y^e^ Seals as an Act of Disrespect, for as such I dare say, he never meant it, and his immediately appointing

[66] The Proceedings in the Council during Calvert's governorship are printed in 25 *Md. Arch.*, Coun., 463 to 550.

you Commissary, to me appears to be no triffleing Evidence of his Zeal to serve and oblige you, for I shall always leave the disposition of that place, and all others to the Person I think fit to Appoint Governour, or at least have the greatest Reguard to such a One's Reccomendation.

"I am sorry to hear the Dispute between the Governour and you have been so much canvassed, and tho' I must be so free as to think you in the Wrong, yet I am convinced that the Sources from which these Misunderstandings have flown, are from Principles not Naturall to Mr. Calvert's good Nature, and Gratitude; but from some instilled, by deadly Malignants, & such as live but in the Shipwreck of Friendship. Believe me Friend, for so I must yet term you, my concern proceeds as much on your Account as my Own, tho' I shall ever acknowledge my Enemies have found out the most Essential way of disturbing my Quiet (viz) in contriving anything that may lessen our mutual confidence.

"What the sequel of this most Gloomy Morn may be, I am at a loss to conjecture, but cannot hope a day thus ushered in, likely to be prosperous. Lest by Slanders should put a misconstruction on my Actions, my reasons for my present Conduct are as follows.

"First can it be supposed I shall not support my Brother as far as I have done any of his Predecessors, and so far as Justice requires me. Secondly I am Sorry the Person I thought would not, at least publickly have opposed him, has; and likewise wrested my meaning in relation to the three pence per hdd; which I never intended should continue longer to him than he should remain Governour.

"Thirdly Justice to a Brother as well as to y^{e} Governour obliges me to give the Country ample proof of my Confidence in him, that for the future no misconstructions may be made to his prejudice.

"I should not be thus Prolix, but y^{t} I shall be sorry you should misconster my Actions. Edward intends shortly for

Maryland, if anything brings you to this Side of the Water, I shall still be proud to Serve you.

Your Sincere Friend and

Humble Servant

BALTEMORE."

Lowe forwarded a copy of Baltimore's letter, enclosed in a long one of his own of the same date, telling of the peer's failure at the Guilford election and of a proposition to make Baltimore a member of the English House of Lords.

April 5th, 1728.

" Dear Sr

" The Magnificent Manner, in which you proclaimed his Maj'tie was very Acceptable to your Brother, and pleasing to all your Friends, and by the inclosed Print, you will find after what Manner it was published here. But I am sorry so much Spirit and Generosity as you shewed on that Publick Occasion should be so little reguarded by the last Assembly, as not to take the least notice of it, which proceeded, I believe (as you hint) from your Sturdiness in the Affair of the Justices Oath; from whence likewise, no doubt, proceeded their Transactions relating to the three pence p. hdd. to try your Temper, in order to bring you to their Beck, if they can: But how Mr. Commissary Calvert could be induced to play the part he has done, is astonishing his Integrity being as you observe unquestionable, and therefore it must be attributed, where you have placed it, to great Weakness, and the evil Influence which I believe some designing Men have to set you two at Variance, least his Popularity, and your Steadyness, and Ability joyned together, might be too great a Match for their Machinations: Unhappy must it be for his Ldps Affairs, if at the Council, or any where else; Mr. Commissary in particular should make head against the Method of your Administration, and you will

find by what his Lordship writes to you himself, that he is fully of that Opinion, and that Those, who reap the Benefit, and Profits of places in his Disposall, ought not to appear in Contradiction to your Administration; But on the contrary ought to make head, and act to y^e^ utmost of their power in concert with you, to stop & prevent such Things as you may think inconvenient, without putting the Labouring Oar, either on you, or him, to disallow them.

"Sr. this Conduct of Mr. Commissaries has determined his Ldp. to make your Brother Edward Commissary in his Roome: And in order thereto he would have you immediately send him over the Form of the Commissaries Commission, that he may appoint him by a Commission under his own hand and Seal. We have a President [precedent] for a Commissaries Commission here, which Ld. Cecil used, and if Mr. Edward should come away before your President Arrives, he will be appointed by that. His Lordship desires you likewise to send him over the Form of a Commission to Appoint a new Council by, for he has thought of Apointing Mr. Edward also first of the Council. You will at the same time send the Names of the Councellors, and the Order They stand in, and likewise your Advice whether you would have any that are now in, left out, and if so, whom you would have placed in their stead.

"What turn Mr. Charles Calvert may take on these Occurrances, is hard to determine. If he leaves Maryland, he puts it out of his power to do hurt, or good, but should he remain there, he probably may have Influence to do the One, or the Other, as he shall be inclined or byassed: for my part, were I in his Situation, I should soon see my Error, & by my future Conduct endeavour to reconcile myself to his Lordship and you, by makeing use of the Talents and Interest I had in the Country, to the End, you should think proper to direct them, in hopes of some future favour. And should y^t^ prove the Case with him; And your Brother Edward and he joyned with Those who have places, & can be best trusted, I should think, might make such a Stand in the Council, and Upper house, as to bring the Lower to reason.

"I believe Sr you will be a little surprised that his Ldps dissent to the Judges Oath is not attended with some great Mens Opinions to the Severall Queries, you have stated in your long, & most excellent Letter to your Brother, but as they contain a great deal of Matter, which may Affect deeply both the Charter itself, as well as the quiet Government, and Properties of the People; They are much too much to be answered now. If it shall be thought proper to trust any great Men with the Consideration of them hereafter: And when that is done, their Answers will be at most but Opinions, and what Weight Opinions will have with the Obstinate, and headstrong, as yourself can very well judge, from the Effect the Determinations, which his Maj'tie made by the Advice of the Lords of Trade, Attorny, and Sollicitor Generall in the Case of Jamaica: Copys whereof were sent to your Predecessor.

"The two following Queries was intended to be laid now before the Attorney & Sollicitor Generall, which I drew up in Consult with Mr. Wynne (who is clear in the Matter) for their Opinions. But upon consulting with Capt. Hyde, both he & his Son John (tho' they would have been glad to have had their Opinions as Lawyers) thought it not advisable to lay the matter before them as Polititians, by their Stations daily looking into Plantation Affairs with an evil Eye towards Proprietary Gvernmts. and the more Especially at this time when Carolina is going to be sold to the Crown, probably against y^e^ great good likeing of the Proprietors.

Q. Are the Generall Statutes of England in force in his Maj'ties Plantations, when They are not made by express words to extend thither.

Q. Is there any Difference between the Operation of the English Statutes in those Plantations which are immediately under his Maj'ties own Government, and Those under the Government of a Proprietor, and particularly in the Proprietary Government of Maryland from any thing contained in the Charter thereof. Vide the Charter.

Friend Hyde was likewise consulted about the Form of the Oath, his Lordship has now sent, and with his Instruction thereon to you, which he well approves of, and thinks the Words (viz) *According to the Laws Statutes and reasonable Customs of England, as we have been used and practiced in this Province.* Strong enough, for should they be enlarged, so far as to make the Judges swear, that They would determine according to the Statutes of England, no One knows what confusion, it might make by introduceing Penalties y^{t}. never designed you.

"He is as much amazed as any of us at what has happened in relation to the Three pence p. hdd. and the Construction put upon the words in my Letter.—Sure Calvert, nor no One will pretend to say, that from those words his Ldp. consented to the Act, and that therefore his Dissent now is irregular.

"Sr. It is thought proper (tho' his Ldp. has not put it into his Instruction) that his Dissent to the Judges Oath should be published a day or two before the Meeting of the Assembly, or sometime during their sitting, that they may, if they please, enact the Form, he has now sent, into a Law, at the same time as they hear of his Dissent. And you will observe, I suppose the same Rule w'th relation to his Dissent to the Three pence p. hdd., but your own Discretion will guide you in both, as you think best.

"I cant but think you much in y^{e} right for insisting on your Fees in Mony, and if Mr. Lloyd would do so too probably the Assembly would come into the Law of 1719. And if the Council of State would be a little more Sturdy, and joyn heartily when met in Assembly to oppose the Extravigance of y^{e} Lower House, and Settle their own Allowances before they complyed with their Demands, things would go better, nor can they ever have a more seasonable time, than now, under your Support.

"As to the Affair of the Boundaries, you are certainly in the right, but We have not yet the Evidence, you know, We most want (vizt) to prove the possession. I wish my Lord

had an Opportunity of Serving the Province by an Act of Parliament, his Interest might carry here for their Advantage, and particularly in procuring the like Liberty for y^e^ Marylanders, as was granted the last year to the Pensilvanians, for fetching Salt from Lisbon.

"The Addresses from the Assembly, and the Roman Catholicks were mighty well taken, and you have them herewith in two Gazets, tho' They were both presented at the same time: I suppose They liked them well enough to fill two Gazets, rather than One.

"On reading that part of Ld. Cecilius's Comission to Leonard Calvert which you referr to as recited in the Lower House long Address; The Authority thereby given him to judge *according to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm of England, as near as he may, or can judge, or determine thereof,* Seems to shew, that his power of Judging by them was derived to him from the Lord Proprietaries Orders, as expressed in y^e^ said Comission, but not by force of their own Nature operating there, which by the Power given in his Charter, he might do: And seems to be a wise direction in the Infancy of his Government; And whatever English Laws and Statutes have been practiced since, where Laws of the Province do not otherwise provide, are no question become Laws of the Province: But I cannot see therefore, that all the Statutes of England either made before y^e^ Setling of the Province, or since, are therefore Laws in force there now.

"I have an Attested Copy (under the hand of John Darnal) of the Provinciall Court, as it was held under your Grandfather at St. Maries December 13 - 1670 - which seems to be an Establishment of that Court, where, in the first place is set down the form of Proceedings, and the Punishments to be inflicted on the breach of the Laws of the Province. And then is set down the following Directions. (vizt)

"'Thus far our own Laws provide for our Peace and Quiet. But in reguard there are many other things, by which the

Peace, Plenty, & good Government of the Province is hindered, and the Lives, and Estates of every particular Person may be endamaged, for which our Assemblys have yet provided no Remedy, We are forced to make use of the Laws of our Mother Country, and to administer Justice by them, as near as the Constitution of this Province will permit.

1. "'Therefore YOU ARE to inquire of Murder, which is when a Man of sound Memory &c'

"And so goes on to give a Definition of the Severall Crimes of killing, as held by our English Laws, & Directs the Punishments accordingly. And then goes on, & says—

"'Now come Fellonies which concern the abuse of Bodys, otherwise than by takeing Life away.

1. "'If Ane Man put out the Eye of a Man &c
2. "'If Any Man commit Buggery &c'

with there or four more Crimes under this Title, and then goes on and says thus

"'Felony by takeing away anothers Goods (vizt)

1. "'If One take the Goods of any Parish, or Division out of their Church &c'

with Many more Crimes under this head, and their Punishments—

"'Now follows Offences of a Lower Nature, as Trespasses—

1. "'And first Whether any Person hath maimed another &c'

with Many more under this last head; from whence I conclude, the Foundation of your Proceedings in Criminall Matters on the English Laws took their rise, and not as those Laws vertually were in force in the Province, tho' the Practice of them has made them so now, where Acts of Assembly have not interposed, as in some Instances, I find by your Letter they have.

"Sr. I most heartily wish for your Peace and Quiet, that

what my Lord has said in his Instructions, when they come to be laid before the Assembly may have a good Effect, and that they will be content with the Oath as he has modelled it, for he seems resolved to stick to that, or the old One.

"If the Ministery of Justice are resolved to take Cognizance, and determine on y^e^ English Statutes, they may as well do it now under the old Oath, as heretofore, or the new One, as proposed by his Ldp. And if the Persons against whom they give Judgment will abide by it, they may, if they are aggreived they may have their Appeal hither for Relief. What need of any further dispute? Your Brother has declared sufficiently, that he will not attempt to alter any Laws, Rules, or Customs, that have been used, unless by Act of Assembly at their own Request; Under which Declaration The Assembly ought to rest satisfyed, until his Ldp. Attempts something to the contrary. His Ldp. has kept his Word hitherto, and offered at no Novelty. No 'tis the Assembly, that are not content with their old Situation, who by introducing new Oaths would make the Judges swear to Judge by the Statutes of England which might in some sort Establish them, at least so far as any of them should come on the Anvil, unless disputed here, and then y^e^ Judge would have to Say, *I have done right, I am sworn so to do.*

"Had the Queries I have sent you been laid before the Attorney and Sollicitor Generall, and they had answered clearly, that the English Statutes did not Operate of themselves in his Maj'ties Plantations, and particularly not in Maryland, I question very much whether their Opinions would have availed any thing. Would not y^e^ Contentious and Headstrong probably have said the Case was not rightly stated, and that from the Foundation of the Province they always enjoyed them, & therefore They are in force now, and have drawn Inferences, and Conclusions, as they have formerly done, from the Commissions heretofore given, either by the Crown, or your Ancestors; which seem to be Authorities and Directions only pro tempore given for a Rule to go by at that time, where their own Laws were defective, till some should be enacted by them-

selves more adequate to their Situation, and the Variations in the Severall Commissions heretofore given seem to support such a Construction, which Directions and Rules, the Crown Might by Virtue of its Prerogative, no doubt from time to time give at its pleasure, & so I presume might the Proprietarie of Maryland by Virtue of the severall Clauses in his Charter, granted for the good Government of the People; without the English Statutes being in force there in their own Nature. I say were the Opinions of the Learned to be laid before your Reasoners, might they not probably bring on new Debates, and Arguments, Addresses, and Answers, and the Lord knows what. Would it not therefore be better, if possible to drop this dispute, especially on One Side of the Question, by steadily adhereing to what my Lord has said, & done in relation to the Oath; and declaring that he will not Attempt to alter any of their Laws, Rules, & Customs. And if the Majestrates will take upon them to judge by the English Statutes, Those who are aggreived (as I said before) may appeal hither.

"I am too Sensible your meeting w'th these rugged Ways at the Entrance into your Government must be very vexatious, but I doubt not by your own Fortitude, & y^{e} determined Resolution of your Brother's Support, you will get thro' them into Smoother Paths, and that I shall soon congratulate you on Success.

"Inclosed you have my little Account which I suppose you will order Capt. Hyde to pay, for short reckonings make long Freinds, and I hope to be esteemed One of yours to the End of my Life. My Ld. was quite ousted at Guilford, and Expectations from great Men seldome come to much; probably One of y^{r} Brothers may give you some particulars of what passed at the Election, but I was not down. In generall all things was very quiet, but your Brother lost it by 49—. Some time since a proposall was made to your Brother by a Jobber to make him a Peer (which his Ldp. is justly fond of) the Price agreed on between them was Ten thousand pounds, & then I was let into the Secret, in order to procure y^{e} Mony on

the Epsome Estate, and Mr. Harris was immediately sent for to Town to Dock y^e^ Entail of the whole Epsome Estate, which was soon done, but I was not so fortunate in immediately procuring the Mony, tho' your Brother got it himself soon of Sr. Wm. Jolliff, and deposited it in Sr. Francis Childs hands. Mr. Wynne drew a Patent to make him a Baron of England by the Style & Title of Lord Baltemore Baron of Horton in Surrey. And in Case he has no Male Issue of his own, the honour to descend to you, & your Male Issue, and to your Brothers, and their Male Issue Successively. There is little or no Preamble to the Patent; When it passes I will send you a Copy of it, But y^e^ Success is not yet certain.

"Mr. Crow could not get you a Pipe of old Port to his Mind and therefore We have Chose to send you a hdd. of Capt. Hydes procuring for your immediate drinking, and to wait your further Orders for more. You have also herewith a Copy of Elmhams Life of Henry 5th from T. Hern and a parcel from Mr. Lewis. The Plans of Laurentinum are not yet come out. Politicks stand much as They did; Sr. Robert keeps his Power, Pulteney finds fault, my Ld. Wilmington lies Snugg, and the present Speaker cuts a figure. The Congress is drawing near, I wish I could tell you what was like to be the Event of it, for my own sake in Exchange Alley, for Returns from the Plantations come slowly. If Lloyd should die you will find by your Brother Baltemores Letter he would have you put in Nobody, but pro tempore till he is apprised, tho' I doubt not who ever you recommend he will be the Man. I know nothing of young Chews succeeding Mr. Lloyd, more than you do, nor care not one farthing who does, so you are pleased, and I paid; which I suppose you will take care of. Sure that office would bear 250£ very well, to be paid between Brother Beake & myself a little more punctually, than hitherto it has been. If Calvert should come to his Senses would it not fit him; but I submit all to you. Your Family are all pretty well at present, but y^e^ Bro. Hyde has had a most terrible fit of the Gout this Winter, I think he will now get the better of it, for he has left

off Water, & taken to Port: for my own part my Toe akes at this present writing so, that I can say no more, than that I wish you all that you heart desires, that I have sent you a dozen of Plague [?] to warm it, w'ch was all Mrs. Howard could procure on so Short Warning, and that I am, and ever shall be

Dear Sr

your most faithfull

Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE.

"P. S. With the other inclosed Papers, you have a Copy of his Ldps. Letter to Mr. Commissary. I have said nothing more to him in mine, than to express my Sorrow for the Difference that has happend between you; with a word of Advise to him to make Use of his Interest with his Friends in the Asembly, that his Ldps. Determinations may be quietly accepted, when you lay 'em open, without telling him, what They were."

The affectionate Charlotte Brerewood did not forget her absent brother and wrote him from London on June 30, 1728.

"I hope my Dear Brother will not impute my not answering his kind Letter Sonner, to anny Negligence of Mine, the cause of which is my being in the countery where I seldome See my own family therefore did not know when the Ships went out, & am forced Now to leave this with Mr. Lowe to Send My Stay in Town being but for a few days. I am extreemly Sorry to heare you have been So ill Since your arrival, but hope it is Nothing but what they call a Seasoning, & that you have long before this time gott perfectly rid of it. I Show'd Caddet your Opinnion of the Bark he is Sorry to heare it has had no better Success with you, and cannot beleive it to be the fault of the Medicine, but rather thinks it might not be rightly

prepared or that you might get Some fresh colds while you was takeing it which might hinder its Operation, I own My Self a little fond of it Since the great Cure it perform'd on my Brother Baltemore in Stopping a Violent Bleeding he had at his Nose, 3 weeks after you left us when he lost as was computeted by the Physcions & Surgeions that attended him Neare 200 ounces of Blood in about a fortnights time, This alone after alle other things prov'd innefectuall Stopt it. Dr. Freind Seemed to have No better opinion of it then you have, and by his delay in applying it, the Peer had like to have lost his life, for had he not taken it just when he did, which was oweing to, Meade and Broxam, tis certain that it would have bene impossible to have Saved him for he fell into terrible Convllsions that they thought he was gone in them They all agree they Never New anny one rais'd from so Low a condition, I think seeing this I have reason to have an opinion of it. he is pretty well at present & talks of goeing to Sea in his Yaht, I find we are to Loose Ned, which I shoud be Sorry for, did I not reflect on the Satisfaction it will be to you, in Such a disagreeable place to have the Converstion of so Neare a freind as a Brother. I had allways a bad Iddea of those parts, but have Now a Worse Since your discription of them Both as to the company and your Station; for Pride & Ignorance which you say are the reighning quallifications Must as you Observe make it the more Dificult to Support with Decorum the Characters of a private Gentlemen & Governour. however I am convinced this will as easely be done by you as anny one, & I may Say easieir for I beleive their are few, who have so Much honnour, justness, & compassion in their disposition, I find not manny who have any one of these good principles much more the three, These will not faill to assist and bring you through all Dificulties your post may Lay you liabel to, I am Sorry our Cosen the Captn had not Some one of these; at least gratitude which might have deterd him from acting as he has. I heare by Thede, the old Countesss his mother is dead, I have receiv'd to letters from her Since yu went, about six line in

each, containing only of the Obligation She has to me for helping her to so good a master & of your kindness to her. I hope she proves as good a Servant both in her care of your health, which I have often recommended to her, & likewise of your fammily, This I should be glad to heare from your Self as I was the instrument of her being in the place. Ciscil & Pill are well as is Groves family & our own, at Horton they all join with me in their Due respects. all diversions here are at a Low ebb, and will be worse next winter, for the people are insipid enough to prefure a trifling ridiculous entertainment, call'd the Beggars Opera, Sung by a parcel of wretches who performs no better then Seriehouls [screechowls], to Faustina & Cuzzoni So the Italian Operas are Not to Continue anny Longer. The Subscription being out they cannot get a New one. This was the only Diversion we had that was worth goeing to, & Since we have lost that, I believe you will not much regret, the not being able to injoy those we have left, except the Company of freinds & relations which you cannot more desire than all doe here, at Least my Self your agreeable companny. This Ned has no Notion off, he says, he shall like the Company, there as well as anny he did here, and that he is certain, on that Account he shall never return, I hope it will not be in his power to persuade you into the Same oppinion, it is dissagreable enough to loose, the Satisfaction of the Company of So Neare a freind, for a term of yeares, considering y^{e} various accidents that may fall out which I hope will not be our case to prevent meeting again, but if that shou'd happen, we ought & must Submit, to the Divine providence, excepting that I hope nither Length of yeares, Nor Absence, will ever make you so indiferent to your fammily as to deprive them of the hapyness of haveing you on the Same Side of the Water as sone as your biusiness will permit, and not the Sea be betwixt us. as this I belive is your Desire as much as mine, next to your health will be the prayers and wishes of,

Your Sincere Affectionate Sister

CHARLOTTE BREREWOOD.

"P. S. I beg the favour of you to send me over a humming Bird, I know they will not live to be brought over but I would desire one dead and stuft, that it may keep. it is for Mrs. Legh who begs it to lay among her Curriosities, and if you should light of anny thing else such as shels or anny thing that we have not heare, or you think curriouse worth Sending I should be glad of it for her, I have receiv'd Some civilities from her. I have Sene Mr. Campbel lately he desired his Service to you he intends to write by My Brother Ned, as does Caddet, Adieu."

During that summer, Baltimore took a Scandinavian trip in his yacht and of this and of the attempt to defraud Baltimore which the peerage project had proved to be, Lowe wrote on August 31.

"This Serves only to inclose a Letter of your Brothers which he left for me to send you, when he went to the Baltick in his own Ship, & also another from the Duke of Newcastle which was left at my house about a fortnight since.

"I had a Letter from his Ldp. dated the 8th. of this Month from Stockholm, in which he tells me he is very well, & designed for England about a Month hence, so We may expect him home about Michas: Before he went he made a Regular Will, & made you Sole Extr, by which he has order'd his own Debts to be paid in the first place, and his fathers in five years time. He has given your Sister Brerewood 2000£, & Nanny Calvert 1000£, And 2000£ to a Naturall Son by the name of Benedict Swingate. The 10000£, which in my last I told you he had borrowed of Sr. Wm. Jolliff is to be repaid him again next Feb: the Affair of his Peerage being come to nothing, he having got into the hands of Sharpers; what their design was I know not, some think it was set a foot by the Onslows to slacken him in his Prosecution of the Guilford Election, (& tho' It had that Effect) I can't see it proceeded from them; but rather believe it was a designe to chouse him of some Mony;

But he has got it all safe in the Bank exeept about 200£, or 300£ that Sr. Wm. and the Lawyers got of him, the particulars I do not know (tho' I find Sr Wm himself had fifty of it for raising the Mony on a Sudden) not having been privy to the payment of y^e^ Mony, or Exeeution of y^e^ Mortgage Deed, tho' afterwards he gave me the Counterpart of the Deed to keep, and desired me to give Sr Wm Notice that the whole Mony should be paid him the day it became due, which I have carefully done. His Ldp seemed to be a little angry with me whilst this Peerage affair was transaeting upon my often pressing him to know what great Person was to help him to it, & not to be dallyged [?] on by Jobbers only, (or some other reason, I know not why) tho' he afterwards wen he found he had been imposed on, wrote to me from the Duke of Riehmonds to let me know how ill he had been used, and told me y^t^ a Lawyer, who would advise me well should bring y^e^ Criminals before my Worship, and desired I would not spare any One that had been in any way eoncerned in so foul a praetiee; but They never eame before me; And after my L came to Town upon getting up all his Notes, which he had given out to the Tune of Ten Thousand pounds, the Chief Sum to be paid to a Woman, which he had never seen before, and two lesser to the Jobbers, made payable by Sr F. Child (where the Mony was lodged) when he should be created a Peer of England aeeording to the Patent which Mr Wynne had drawn, We thought it better to let them go, than further publish y^e^ matter by punishing them. Madam Maggot is quite discarded for being false to Love; She was discovered to my Lord by her Cook Maid (with whom she had quarrelled) that L. Herbert had frequent Conversation with her, when our Peer was out of the way; and 'tis said, that the said L now keeps her, so I believe We shall have no more of her. Your Brothers and Sisters are all well and charge me whenever I write not to forgit giving their Loves to you. I know not what to say of News, for it is even here very barren, And what They have, or are like to do at Soissons is yet a Seeret, only We have been

lately told that a Truce for 10, or 12, years is like to proceed from thence, rather than a Peace, either will serve our turns, but if neither should come, I fear Stocks will fall to y^e^ mortification of

Dear Sr

Your most affectionatc

humble Servant to Command

CHA: LOWE."

In the autumn, Cecil wrote from Woodcote, on October 1, explaining the delay in Edward's coming to Maryland as member of the Council and commissary general to succeed Capt. Calvert, the former governor.

"I beg pardon for not answering your kind letter sooner, as I should a done, but have been often disapointed not knowing when y^e^ ships went out. After y^e^ recival of yours I fell Ill of a Fever Plague wh. lasted me above a month, & indeed thought I should not have recovered for it came upon me by fitts a long time afterwards. I wrote to you by Brown John & expected him to call for it wh. he did not, Their can be no pleasurc in lifc greater then to hear from ones friends no distance of place or any thing in life can make me forget you. Tis usual to be glad to hear from ones friends, therfore I think myself obliged to give you some account esteeming you amongst y^e^ chief. I'm not capable of sending from hence, worth your notice, excepting family news wh. I know will be agreeable to you so I shall proceed. Lady Litchfield has bin very bad of a Fever. FitzRoy Lee is come, & laid up with y^e^ Gout, hc is to have a forty Gun ship. Lady Bab is come to Town to lay in; Sr. Chas cryes for Joy.

"Mr. Hyde & Family are at Kingston Lyle to continue their for sometime. he has bin Ill of the Gout & is not free from it yet, for he had it in his head & stomach so I fear his Life. he has sold out of thc Gaurds & is in a merchant Regi-

ment of foot. Pill is very well, has layne in of a Girl, and is a Breeding again. Fred has bin in Ireland and Acted at the Theatre but y^e^ paye being so smal he returned. The old Lady continues furious in pollitieks.

"Mr. Brerewoods are setled at Horton. Poor Lot is very mellancholy for she meetts with indifferent usage they find nothing coming from Bro. Baltimore & their circumstances begining to be Lowe makes her life very uneasy. Indeed I take their condition to be so bad, y^t^ I very much feare a Goale if timly eare by you is not taken.

"Mr. Pye [?] is quite demolished. Chas. Somerset is settled at Haekney. Aunt Paston is very well.

"My Bro. Baltemore sailed in his Yatch for y^e^ North, July 5th & returned Oetober 9th. The Aeet. he gives of his voyages is not worth relating their being nothing material those country's to be found, he meet with very civil Treatment from y^e^ Danes & Swedes. He has made y^e^ following alterations at Woodcote. The Room ealled Westminster Hall he has raised Eighteen foot, I have enclosed y^e^ plan wh. I thought would be more satisfaetory then a discription, 'tis not drawn so well as I coud a wished. 'tis waincoated with sedar and Maryland walnut wh. lookes very well. The Maryland parlour is furnished with a green Damask Bed, & your Room with a Scotch pladd, The Inside of y^e^ house is white washed, & painted. The Fire Engine is finished little used as yet. A Wall is built of a bout Two Hundred foot and a Cross wall over y^e^ Grove wh. will take in great part of it, their is also great plantations made in the Park upon the Hills by Mother Stoaks. & said Dame departed this life y^e^ begining of y^e^ summer, A peice of fat got into her wind pipe so choked her. Mrs. Howard is always Ill & will not be long after her. Old Gamball is seized with a dead policy [palsy]. Dr. Stringer is in high Spirits. Dr. Woodford having left y^e^ plaee he is come into all y^e^ practice. Our Trusty friend Jos. Speed died y^e^ 18 of last Feb. He was seven weeks out of order during wh time I did not think him so bad for he drank & smoaked as usual, sd. it was time to make room for other people, at last took to his Bed with his cloathes on,

would not let Apothecarey nor Dr. come nor take Physick nor Sustinance, & in this condition lay for a week, all y^e^ time in his senses. a bout a Quarter of an hour before he expired he called y^e^ Nurse and Bid her lay him out, wh she did, after wh he gave a great hem so went like a snuff of a chandle. He made me Executor to his Will wherein you are mentioned for a Ring wh. I've inclosed. so no more of Old Trusty.

"Lady Diana is in perfect Health as is Mrs. Fanshaw Son Dudley is Semper Eadem I've often the pleasure of drinking your Health at Cram Hall and Toasted by her Ladyship who I do assure you often talks of you and has a kind remembrance of you, she desired when I wrote to you to give her service to you & wiches you all health and prosperity, As does Mrs. Fanshaw. Lord Dudley did not walk at y^e^ Coronation he would a got drunk so her Ladyship thought his company would be better spared. I can't give you any Acct. of y^e^ Ceremony being so unfortunate to be sick a Bed. But by evry body it was executed in grandest manner it could possibly. His Majesty has bin at all his palaces this summer where y^e^ ceremony of Berning y^e^ Late Kings Trophies was performed. their will be three installments of y^e^ Garter soone, Jack Berkley is made Commissioner of y^e^ Victualing his Bro. Commander of ships & came home this summer Comodre. The Earle of Yarmouth desired his service to you and sayes he should be glad to hear of your discoverys of y^e^ Treasures hide in y^e^ Earth.

"I do suppose y^t^ you are not unacquainted of Neds coming over he has bin put to shifts a bout raising money wh. continues his stay. he hopes he shall be able to reach you in Novm. but I doubt it, his wife is well she has lain in, y^e^ child is dead. I'm sorry to hear you shoud meet with any Obstacles. As to Calvert his Behaviour is astonishing. Evry Body thinks him mad. time will convince him. I shall here draw to a conclusion wishing y^t^ you may overcome all difficulties & a continuance of Health & prosperity is Sinceer wishes of

Your most afft. Loving Brother
to Comnd

CECIL CALVERT."

At last Edward sailed and bore with him a letter from Lowe, written on November 16.

"This kisses your hands thro' those of Mr. Commissaery Edward Henry Calvert, (God send you a good Meeting, & long life and happyness together) I shall not therefore take up your time wth a relation of any particulars, which will come so much better from his Mouth, but only wth a few, which I am directed to do from his Ldp, who desires that you would forthwith send him an Answer to his Third Instruction given you at London March 14, 1726 — relating to his Quitt Rents. You will find by Mr. Commissaries Commissions, which were drawn & given him before my Ld went to Sea, that he has not thought fit now he is come home to alter them upon perusing the Forms you sent, and the Qs you made at the end of the Commissaries Commission: And he bid me tell you that he is in hopes the Air of the Country will agree better with you than it has hitherto done, so that there may be no need of such a Generall Lycence as you wish for. His Ldp deferrs saying any thing more at present, but he is in hopes of hearing that y^{e} new Assembly has paid greater reguard to you than the old One did, and that you may rest Assured of his Love and Support to the utmost of his Power.

I am

Sr

Your most affectionate

and humble Servant

to Command

CHA: LOWE."

As a result of the differences between Benedict and his relative and predecessor in the Governorship, the latter was removed from his office of Commissary General for the Province, which place was given, on June 19, 1728, to Edward Henry Calvert,

who was made first in the Council also. Edward arrived in Maryland about the beginning of February, 1729, and was at once sworn into office. He soon fell ill of consumption, which dread disease was also destined to cause Benedict's death, and died, probably, in 1730. His widow, Margaret, returned to England and was living at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, in 1738. Apparently there were no children and a very small estate.

The short-lived *Maryland Gazette,* printed in 1729 at Annapolis, gives some glimpses of Benedict's life in the capital.[67] On Queen Caroline's birthday, in March, he had a "very handsome entertainment at dinner" and in the evening "there was a ball at the Stadt house." In April, on the Feast of St. George, Rev. Mr. Tustian, the rector of St. Anne's, preached a sermon, after which a very plentiful dinner was served to a company, among whom were the Governor and his brother, Edward.[68] "After the dinner, all the royal healths and that of the Proprietary and all his family were drunk." In June, Patrick Gordon, the Governor of Pennsylvania, visited Benedict and was received with a discharge of great guns, colors flying, &c. In July, the General Assembly was opened with the usual speech by the Governor and replies from the two Houses.

On October 26, 1729, Benedict wrote Baltimore the only letter preserved from his pen during his governorship. After a long discussion of the conditions in the Province and of the Proprietary's lands there, he speaks of his own recent illness and that of his brother and of a recent visit to Philadelphia, returning that made by Governor Gordon, who received the Maryland visitors "in a particular handsome manner." The letter ends thus: "My Weaknesses I doubt are many, but yet,

[67] In February, it prints a London rumor that Baltimore will marry the relict of the Earl of Harold, son of the Duke of Kent, the lady being the daughter of the Earl of Thanet.

[68] When Baltimore was married, Benedict and Cecil were made trustees with two of the Janssens of an estate to be left in trust for any daughters of the union.

sure I am, they can not outnumber my Affections to your Service; for I am Most Sincerely and Entirely Devoted to you as becometh Dearest Brother, Your most Affectionate Brother and most Obliged Servant."

As Governor, Benedict was to receive £1000 per annum for salary to be paid him by Baltimore's Agent and receiver general, and was also to have 3 pence on each ton of tobacco exported from the Province, according to the Act of Assembly. Benedict Calvert kept a small memorandum book, which has been preserved and in which he entered the payment to him of bills of exchange on these accounts, beginning with one from Benjamin Tasker, Naval Officer of the Port of Annapolis, on August 31, 1727, and continuing with the receipts from Nicholas Lowe, Esq., Baltimore's agent; John Ross, Naval Officer of Patuxent; Samuel Young, Treasurer of the Western Shore; James Chamberlayne, Deputy Naval Officer of Oxford; and Mr. Gist, Deputy Receiver under Col. Ward.[69] The payments to December 21, 1729, amounted to £2910.14.11, and during 1730 up to September 26 an additional sum of £429.17.1 seems to have been received, at which time the record ends.

From Woodcote, on November 10, 1729, Mrs. Brerewood wrote the last of her loving letters which has been preserved.

"I am extreemly Oblidg'd to you for the kind regard you Shew me, in your last, particularly your assureing me of the pleasure mine Afforded you & the Satissfaction you take in heareing from So indifferent a Scribe and a Sister which is Neither comon or gentele amongst us, for relations are look'd upon as stupid acquaintance & are not worth regarding, This makes me more Sencible of your Compasionate generous way of thinking, & convinces me the Climate does not alter the dispossistions of the inhabitants. as it 'ent in my power to make a return anny otherwise, I hope you'll accept of my

[69] On August 14, 1730, Calvert records that he "gave my sister Margaret order for £80."

Assurances, that Notwithstanding I live among more barberous people then you in my Oppinion, I have an equal regard for yu as you have express'd for me, and Nothing can Afford me so much pleasure, as a letter from So Near and dear a corespondant I often wish it were in power to See you, & think how long it is Since I had that Satissfaction & all the Chit Chat we had together, and Sometimes by long thinking I am apt to think you are present, which in createing New Affliction to my Self as sone as I find my Error & am certain the Sea is betweene us, and convinced of the impossibility of makeing my immaginery happyness a real one, however I have that Comfort as we are both young and in pretty good health, & that time brings most things about we may live in hopes of Seeing each other, which to all probability we have no great reason to question. I am sorry for Dear Neds indisposition, & likewise your collicks' attacking you again, but I fear more for Neds intemperature, I hear they drink verry hard in those parts. I doubt not your regard and care of him in all particulars especially good advice which no one is more capable of communicating then your Self, 'its a great comfort to me to hear both he & his wife is So well pleas'd & Satisfied with the place & people. I hope Peg by this time has quite gott over the continual aprehensions she lay under of the Negroes, & y^{t}. by use your town will prove equally easy & agreeable as the Mell or anny other parts of London, She Speaks much in favour of the Laides, but not once mentions the gentlemen. So I conclude they are creatures. I doubt not but my Brother Edward gave you an account of the mallencholy Uneasi way I was in when he left me, which I shou'd not have troubl'd you with did I not conclude he had allready communicated it to you; for I never woud trouble my freinds as I judge it must be a concern where we Valley each other, the one cannot be afflicted but the other must be Affected. tho' I cannot say Im altogether easey yet I think I'm much better than when he left me for my Brother Baltemore has beene so kind as to take me home to his house to be with him till Mr. Brerewoods

affairs are mended, but I cannot be perfectly easey till he is so. We have gott Seven New Singers from ittaly and the town Seemes pleas'd with them, but will not allow them equal to the last. I'm intirely of your oppinion as to the beggars Oppera and such like performanees which our ears has bene persecuted with ever Sinee the Departure of Charming Senisino Cutzzoni & Faustina. Mr. Brerewood, Mrs. Grove and Nanny Calvert who are all heare join in their Due respects to you. he and I return our thanks for the Misiltoe, he designs himself the pleasure of writing to you by the Next Opportunity, I hope Theede proves a good Servant pray when you write Next let me know it wou'd be a Satisfaction to me, I suppose you'll heare from pill Shes well and promis'd me She'd write Sone, her family is mueh increas'd haveing five little ones they are all well I hope you'll let me hear from you as often as you can in which you'll infinately Oblidge

Your Affeetionate Sister

Charlotte Brerewood."

A month later, on Deeember 15, her husband, Thomas Brerewood, Jr., wrote a gloomy letter from Woodeote, whieh is the only one of his whieh we have.

"I would not Omit this Opportunity of returning my thanks for your kind present of Misletoe. Receiving of which Afforded me the greatest Pleasure Imaginable, not So much from its being a Curiosity, and the eonsiderable Benefit I have receiv'd from it, as that it Gives me Reason to Beleive I have some share in your Esteem, for what greater Satisfaetion are we eapable of Enjoying than that of being remembred by those who are remarkable for their wisdom and Humanity, Virtues you give Continual proofs that you share in a very great degree. I Have had many vexations sinee you left England or might have been able to have remark'd things worthy Communieating to You. But when eare Opresses us our lives become

burthensom and we are no longer in a Capacity of affording any Entertainment either to our Selves or friends: Not to detain you with Melancholy Impertinencies of this Sort from the perusal of such Letters as Accompany this and must be more agreeable to you I shall Conclude with my Sincerest wishes for your Prosperity, and that you may Partake of every Blessing in Life that Providence Can Bestowe

I am

Dear Sr

Your Affectionate Brother

and Obedt. Sert.

THO. BREREWOOD, JUNR.

"I beg the favour if not too much Trouble of Some more Misletoe of the Oak."

Either in 1729 or 1730, in all probability, for the letter is only dated February 21, John Paston, the husband of Benedict's aunt, wrote him the last of these family letters.

"I have needed no apology for not writing sooner since when ever you do me y^{t} Honour I take it as a favour wch I coud scarce flatter myself with the thoughts of did not y^{r} kindness to y^{r} Aunt, plead in my behalf, but tho all y^{r} Letters are most wellcome your Last affected me so sensibly wth the reflection of y^{e} fleeting pleasures of this Life, y^{t} I had some Difficulty to arm myself against a severe fitt of y^{e} Spleen, when I saw y^{e} short duration of human Happyness, In y^{e} slendar acquaintance I had wth you; wch tho being deprived of almost as soon as enjoyd, yet was In some measure recompensd by y^{r} obliging correspondence, but now so great a Distance, & y^{r} more weighty affairs will even deprive me of y^{t}. therefore give me Leave to assure you I share In all y^{e} reflections you can make, upon so tedious a Journey, & y^{e} danger & hazards y^{t} may attend you

either upon y^e^ watry element, or by y^e^ Inclemency of a more & scortching climate than we are blest wth here. but amidst these melancholy and uneasy thoughts we have ys comfort, that y^e^ same God Rules Everywhere, he is equally powerfull upon y^e^ deep as on y^e^ Land & will never desert those that put their trust * * & every country our home, wch is most for our conveniency * * y^t^ without being a philosopher, I have experienced In my * * sphere, having been obligd to make severall removalls to very remote parts, at Least of y^s^ Little world, wch when at y^r^ age I little expected. Y^r^ dear Aunt sends you her kindest Service & best wishes of all Happyness, She regrets y^e^ weakness of her eyes y^t^ she cannot wth her own hand express her Sentiments, but as you were pleased to observe y^t^ hubsand & wife are but one, she hopes you will accept of what I have expressd as from herself y^r^ obliging proffer of carrying a Letter to her Brother Sewell had drawn y^e^ trouble upon you of a Letter from her to him writt by y^e^ same Secretary as this, as also one to my niece who was daughter to my Sister Whetenhall, from whom sometime since she had a letter but has Lost y^e^ direction. I believe if you favour either of us wth a line sent by any ships bound for London if it is putt in y^e^ post-house with y^e^ usual direction it will come safe to us but it will Infallibly draw upon y^r^self y^e^ trouble of answer Since I shall be allways ambitious of assuring you y^t^ I am y^r^ excellencys most faithful & most humble

Servant

JOHN PASTON.

our humble services to my Lord & y^r^ Brothers I heard lately from y^r^ Sister Hyde who is very well."

While he was Governor, Benedict Calvert summoned six sessions of the General Assembly on October 10, 1727; October 3, 1728; July 10, 1729; May 31, 1730; July 13 and August 19, 1731.

This paper is not a history of the administration of the governor, and the main points of interest therein may be passed over briefly. The controversy over the adoption of the English Statutes in Maryland [70] was raging throughout the administration, and the tract upon the subject written by Daniel Dulany the Elder, and printed at Annapolis in 1728, is the first political publication of the Maryland press. The boundary troubles with the Pennsylvanians and Delawareans were acute. The year 1728 saw a visitation of caterpillars so destroying the crops that a day of fasting was proclaimed.

In the same year a seditious movement among the planters in Prince George's County [71] had some influence on the passage of a tobacco law which was disallowed by the Proprietary. This law diminished the support of the clergymen of the established Anglican church and led to strained relations between some of them and the Governor.[72]

With the vetoes, came the only letter we have from Lord Baltimore during the governorship.

"Dr Ben

"My haveing bin abroad is the reason I have not sooner answer'd yours of the 13th of April 1729 Yours likewise of the 30 Ditto is come with y^e^ several laws journalls sent therewith. I shall endeavour to answer every paragraph if I think any thing nescessary the first in that of the 13th is y^t^ acording to Lowes direction you keep as secret as possible My Dissent to the judges Oath but y^t^ others had transmitted the success of that affair, I think his precaution was needless it not being feaseble to prevent the knowledg of it the long dispute

[70] For a full discussion and a reprint of Dulany's pamphlet, see Dr. St. G. L. Sioussat's monographs on "Economics and Politics in Md.," and on "The English Statutes in Md.," printed in 21 *J. H. U. Studies.*

[71] Cooke's "Sotweed Redivivus" (Reprinted in 36 *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.*) deals with the trouble over tobacco and was printed at Annapolis in 1730.

[72] Vide 2 Hawks, *Eccles. Contribs.*, 207, and 4 *Perry Hist. Coll.*, relating to the Am. Ch., 262 to 311.

y^t^ has subsisted relateing to the English Statutes has bin so much the subject of our pens y^t^ for my part I think it endless to Endeavour to wash the blackemore white I was in good hopes when you went over y^t^ you was so full master of the thing y^t^ I should not have had the mortification to discent to Laws of same nature especially whether they are in themselves noncense for as to the last law it directs an Oath to be taken by which a Majestrate is to judge according to the Statutes of England when no Law has bin previously Mead to introduce them I suppose it is tacitely meant by the said oath, y^t^ they doe extend to Maryland & y^t^ y^t^ is the sence of the legeslature if so what need the words the *Statutes of England* be mead use of for according to the usages & Costoms of this province would have implyed them I hear transmitt you what I think will farther arm you & I hope and expect this will be last time I shall have any occasion to dissent to any Acts of that nature I am sure were Some of our laws to be banded about it would be ajudged that there wanted not only Common equity but sense Sure the act for Eproveing the Staple is full of so many absurditys that to enumerate them is endless y^t^ part which takes from the Clergy a forth part without any just Colour is such a thing as our legislation here would never think on Nor doe we ever pretend to take from one parish or add to an other dureing the life of encumbents there tythes being as much their property for life as any mans estate. This sure you must know & pray lett this Suffise y^t^ if you can keep them satisfyed with their present dues never think of suffering any innovations for no man of Common Abilitys will ever have any dispute with y^t^ Body

"I am very Glad you have not consented to the Castrating any of the officers fees for I will never be so dismembered you are pleased to observe y^t^ the people are well enough apprised of the undisputed rite they have to the raiseing the support of goverment & I hope you are so well acquainted with your & the whole familys interest as not to suffer, throu influence of present advantage, any thing to pass Contrary to the honour

& interest of the whole. stirring of ill humors you say without the Grand Speciffick to work them of renders the constitution more Crease to which I shall observe—the only Speciffick is justice & a steady unbiased execution of it for there are more have dyed throu fear then any thing else, and for the future I doe expect you doe not pass any law y^{t} can be Conster'd to introduce the Statutes of England the people begin much to reflect on your want of resolution but I hope your future conduct will Convince them of there mistake Capt. Calvert had need boast his Contrivance in getting the lawyers act passed I am surprised it ever was passed So many absurditys require art to Compass. I agree as to urgent nescessity of comming to a Finall determination in relation to the Boundarys & shall begin with the proprietors of Pensilvania in Westminster Hall as soon as my lawyers can gett reddy in the mean time I desire you'll doe all you can to seize any person or persons y^{t} shall offer to disposses any person or persons holding under me or any person y^{t} shall offer to seat, or y^{t} all reddy are seated or any of my undoubted lands this will bring the matter too quicker decission & if any money is wanted in the prosecution of it doe you aply it & it shall be repayd

"I am well satisfyed with your apointment of Mr Ward to my Agency

"I think you did very well in offering Captain Calvert the Navall officers place & sure he might gett security in England I have given Mr Ward my promiss for some time & can not depart from it it is my intention to appoint My Bro: 1st Capt Calvert second of the Councill & I desire you will forth with send me A proper Commission & pray be as certain that persons be as proper & not people who make it a principle a [sic for to] agree with the extravagant measures of the Lower House. I am Sorry you seem too think it would have bin proper for me to given my reasons to the assembly for my Distent to Calverts act when you know I never doe & pray for the future lett my dissents be publish'd as directed I desire you will on the receipt of this you will forthwith make a disposition

with the advise of Mr. Ward & Mr Loyd as to Collecting my rents for as I determined to support my just prerogative so if contry are not Content to renew the revenew Bill It's requsit you should be in reddyness

"As to my being goeing to be marry'd there is nothing in it "I wish You were" the frequent instances of your desiring leave to come home surprises me & are what I would not have you think on but in y^e^ last extremity."

In 1729, Baltimore town was laid out, and about the same time the Germans began coming into Western Maryland from Pennsylvania.

After Ogle's arrival in Maryland he wrote [73] a report of what he found there to the Proprietary on January 10, 1731/2. The letter is cautiously worded but is yet severe in its censure of Benedict's administration. "Your Brother," Ogle wrote, "received me very Civily, and I did everything as I thought it would be most agreeable to him, so that I beleive we acted in every Respect as you intended we should; but after two or three days when I desired to talk a little more freely with him about governing the Province to your Lord'ps advantage, I found him a little more reserved than I could have wished him to be, which I can hardly think could proceed from his natural Temper, if it was not for the extream bad State of health he enjoys, which is worse than I imagined, and which I beleive has not been mended very much by the help of Physick, which he takes more of than any one I ever knew in my life; and in those few things he did mention to me I found his Sentiments as different from your Lordships as white & black, which you will find when you see him." It is difficult to find where this difference of opinion lay except that both Benedict Calvert and Mr. Philemon Lloyd talked to Ogle "exceedingly against any manner of agreement with the Pens," such as that which Baltimore foolishly was about to make and which cut off his hope

[73] 28 *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pubs.*, 81 ff.

of recovering the land in dispute to which his title was greatly the better one. Calvert and Lloyd said it was very easy to have full justice of the Penns by law, but Ogle thought "they had no reason to be so sanguine considering the surprising encroachments they had made upon you for some time past." The only other point of difference mentioned is that Ogle intended to carry himself as "evenly and civilly as possible without showing the least disregard to any set of people whatsoever, which your Bro'r would have had me do." Ogle found "plainly that nothing in the world has hurt 'Baltimore's' interest more than your Governours declaring open enmity to such men as Bodeley and Delany[74] who were capable of doing you either a good deal of good or harm and trusting your affairs to such as could not possibly do much one way or other."

Governor Calvert told Ogle that he could not tax any of his Councillors with infidelity, but that "some had not so much courage as others." And that "it was impossible to get a Council in Maryland to act as they ought to do." "At the same time," Ogle continued, "he gave me such a terrible acct. of the Assembly that all things put together were enough to frighten a man out of his wits, and indeed I believe as he himself says, a great deal of his Sickness has been owing to the harsh usage the Country has given him." Poor, broken hearted man, shattered in health, Benedict Calvert tarried in Annapolis until the spring, and about the end of April or the beginning of May embarked to return to England. During the voyage his health still further failed, he died and was buried at sea, and thus the hope of the youthful scholar came to no fruition in a learned maturity.

When Hearne heard of Calvert's death he made a long entry in his diary. "My Friend, the honble Benedict Leonard Calvert,[75] died on June 1, 1732 (old Stile) of a consumption, in the Charles, Capt Watts Commander, and was buried in the

[74] Stephen Bordley and Daniel Dulany, Sr.

[75] 3 *Reliq. Hearn.*, 88.

sea. When he left England, he seemed to think that he was becoming an exile and that he should never see his native country more; and yet neither myself nor any else could dissuade him from going. He was as well beloved as an angel could be in his station; (he being governour of Maryland;) for our plantations have a natural aversion to their governours, upon account of their too usual exactions, pillages, and plunderings; but Mr. Calvert was free from all such, and, therefore, there was no need of constraint on that score; but then it was argument enough to be harrased, that he was their governour, and not only such, but brother to Ld. Baltimore, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland. * * I had a sincere respect for him & he & I used to spend much time together in searching after curiosities &c., so that he hath often said that 'twas the most pleasant part of his life, as other young gentlemen likewise then at Oxford have also as often said." * * "Mr. Calvert designed to write a description and history of Maryland, for which he had suitable abilities, and I doubt not but he made good progress therein. He wrote me a long letter from thence, dated at Annapolis, March 18, 1728/9, in which are severall particulars relating to the island and at the same time sent me Holdsworths' *Muscipula* in Latin and English, translated by R. Lewis and dedicated to Mr. Calvert. 'Twas printed at Annapolis that year and is one of the first things ever printed in that country. Mr. Lewis was then (& perhaps, if living, may be still,) a schoolmaster at Annapolis and formerly belonged to Eaton." This poem was the first literary product of the press of Maryland, and was reprinted in the *Fund Publications* of the Maryland Historical Society.[76] The prologue expresses the vain hope that:

> "Our Children's Children shall extol Your Name
> And your's shall equal your great Grandsire's Fame,
> Him shall they stile the Founder of the State
> From you its Preservation shall they date."

[76] No. 36, "Early Maryland Poetry."

Instead of fame, forgetfulness has been the fate of Benedict Leonard Calvert. Yet his ability and learning deserved a better fate.

When he was on the point of leaving Maryland, he made a will, beginning with the words: "I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, with hopes of salvation, through the merits and mediation of my Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ."

One third of his personal estate was left to the rector & trustees of King William School at Annapolis "for the encouragement of learning and education of the youth of this Province, as far as my abilities will permit." The money should be put out at interest and the income paid as salary to the masters or ushers of the School. If there be no master for any year, the income should go to the vestry of St. Anne's Parish to buy a glebe and, if there then be money left over, it should be used to buy negroes, stock, and buildings for the use of the minister of the parish. It seems that there ought to be some recognition of St. John's College of the interest taken in King William School by Governors Nicholson and Calvert. The poor of Annapolis were given £10. Each executor of the will was given £150 and Cecil Calvert and Edmund Jennings were made executors, for England and Maryland respectively.

Each of Calvert's two sisters, Charlotte and Jane, was given £50 and Lord Baltimore and his wife each received a mourning ring. Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Calvert, the Commissary General, and god-daughter of Benedict, was given a negro boy, Osmyn. Robert Young, servant, and Margaret Hands, cook, were each to receive £10, if living with Benedict at the time of his death, while Mrs. Theodosia Lawrence, probably his housekeeper, was given £40, in "consideration of her trouble and care during my sickness" and "also £40 per annum while she has lived with me." The funeral expenses of his brother Edward had been paid by Benedict and he directed that these should be charged to his sister-in-law. If his brother Cecil

have not £10,000, all the residue of the estate should go to him; but, if he had that sum, the estate should be divided between all the children, except the eldest, of his sister, Jane Hyde. The will was proved [77] in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury by Cecil Calvert, on August 17, 1733. Hyde sued in Chancery, as his children's guardian, for the estate; but, on November 3, 1736, the Master of the Rolls decided that, as Cecil did not have £10,000 on June 1, 1732, the bill should be dismissed without costs.[78]

THE CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT.

(Concluded.)

2d Extracts of Letters between Mr William M'Gachin and Mr Buchanan, viz.

W. M. to J. B. Baltimore Town, November 2, 1768.

Sir

"You have enclosed an Invoice for Goods, which I desire you will send me by the First convenient Opportunity for this Town.

W. M."

J. B. to W. M. London, February 1769—

"I am to acknowledge Receipt of your Favour of November 2d last. At present I send only one Half of the Goods that you wrote for; but I shall send the other Half by some Ship in July or August next, along with some Goods for for Mr Dick. This, I apprehend, will be no Disadvantage to you; rather otherwise, because it will be saving of Time, and of Consequence the Interest of Money.

J. B."

[77] George Plater, John Ross & Thomas Doughty witnessed the will.

[78] There was some question as to whether the Trustees of King William School should pay part of the costs.

W. M. to J. B. Baltimore-Town, June 10, 1769.

"Your Favour of the 20th February, by Captain Hendrick, with Invoice, Bill of Lading, and Shop-Notes, for the Goods you shipped for me in the *Betsey,* I received safe, and am well pleased with what you have done, and intend to do for me in the Goods Way.— You may hear before this gets to Hand of our Association and Agreement in Baltimore Town, with Regard to the Non-Importation or using of sundry Goods, to be shipped from Great Britain, after the First Day of August next. The only Articles I want, are single refined Sugar and Cheshire Cheese; if you have an Opportunity, and will please to ship for me a Ton of each before that Day, I shall be obliged to you.

W. M."

J. B. to W. M. per the *Good Intent,* London,

September 20, 1769

"Agreeable to what I wrote to you in my last Letter of the 20th February last, I now send you the remaining Part of the Goods you wrote for by your Letter of November 2, 1768.

J. B."

3d Bill of Lading, Invoice and Shop-Notes of Goods, per *Good Intent,* amounting to £643- 2- 3-. The Shop-Notes, bearing Date between the of September and the of October, 1769.

4th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated the 14th October 1769, viz.

"That those marked WM. consigned to Mr William McGachin, are Part of a Cargo he wrote for by his Letter dated the 2d of November last, which I did not send him in the Spring, when the other Part was sent, but I wrote him per my Letter, dated the 20th February last, that I would send him in the Fall.

"N. B. The Cheese, and 15 cwt. of Sugar, marked WM, was ordered by his Letter of the 10th June last."

Here it may be observed, that the Certificates which are copied under each Persons Goods, were not amongst their particular Papers, but were all together in one Sheet of Paper, signed by J. B. 14th October 1769 and were not discovered 'til

mention was made of them in Mr S. B's Letter to Lyon and Walker of 16th September 1769, which will be hereafter seen; and they are severally annexed to each Party's Goods, to collect into one View the whole of the Evidence upon them: And here it must be further observed, that at the Time of Mr M'Gachin's being examined before the Committee, the Certificate relative to his Goods had not been taken Notice of.

As Mr M'Gachin's Letter to J. B. of the 10th June 1769, appeared to be very Material; and, as there was no Acknowledgment of the Receipt of it in any of the Extracts of the Letters from J. B. to W. M. the Committee desired Mr M'Gachin to inform them, if he knew any Thing of Mr Buchanan's having received that Letter.

A. I do not, and refer you to the Extracts for all I know.

Q. What Vessel did you send that Letter of 10th June by?

A. By a Vessel of Dr Stevenson's to Ireland.

Q. (To Dr Stevenson) Did the Vessel get home, or was she lost?

A. (By Dr Stevenson) I had several Vessels went, I believe all safe, but know nothing of this Matter.

Q. (To Mr M'Gachin) Have you no Letter from Mr Buchanan that acknowledges Receipt of this Letter of the 10th of June?

A. I have none, nor know any Thing more than the Extracts of Letters given in.

Mr M'Gachin then retired. Two of the Committee from Baltimore desiring they might have an Opportunity of speaking to Mr M'Gachen in private, had Leave to wait upon him. They soon returned, and informed the Committee, that Mr M'Gachin had recollected a Postscript of a Letter from Mr Buchanan which mentioned the Receipt of his Letter of the 10th of June.

P. & M.

Dr. William Lyon, of Wester Ogle, in Baltimore County, laid before the Committee sundry Papers relative to a Cargo of Goods shipped by John Buchanan to Lyon and Walker, on board the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, amounting to £1016-

3s- 3d-. By the Date of the Shop-Notes, it appears these Goods were bought between the of September and the of October 1769.

1st Extract of a Letter from William Lyon and Walker to John Buchanan, dated Wester Ogle, February 18, 1769.

"We likewise enclose you herewith, a Scheme for another Cargo, which we desire you'll please ship early in June, in any Vessel bound thus ward; and if none offers this way, or to any of the Rivers contiguous, rather than suffer a Disappointment we must be contented with an Opportunity to Patuxent, Patowmack, or any other Part of the Bay, so as the Cargo may reach here some Time in August, that being the most convenient Season for us to make our Return in due Time.

William Lyon and Walker."

2d Extract of a Letter from the same to the same, dated Wester Ogle, May 13, 1769—

"On the 8th of February, we sent you a Scheme for a Cargo, by Two Opportunities, to the Northward, ordering the Goods to be Shipped early in June, which we hope you received in due Time, and will be duly complied with. You have now a small Invoice enclosed, which we must beg the Favour you'll send by the very first Opportunity that Offers.

William Lyon and Walker."

3d A Letter from John Buchanan to Lyon and Walker, dated July 17, 1769.

Messieurs William Lyon and Walker,

Gentlemen,

"I am now to acknowledge Receipt of your Favours of May 4th and 13th with Bills of Exchange, amounting in all to £728-4s- 4d- and enclosed you have your Account Current, making a Balance of 11s- 0¾d- due—I also had an Invoice for Goods, but so long as the Colonies continue in the ticklish Situation they are in at present in Regard to the Mother Country, I am really afraid to send Goods to any Body: The Ministry here have certainly acted a wrong Part, I believe they now begin to see their Error, and I hope it won't be long before Matters are set to Rights: I shall

then be at your Service, but I shall expect that you'll be more punctual in your Remittance.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

John Buchanan."

4th A Letter from Mr Samuel Buchanan to Lyon and Walker, dated London the 16th September 1769.

Gentlemen,

"My Father wrote you the 17th July last, that he was afraid of sending Goods to America 'til the Disturbances there were a little more settled. I am afraid it will prove a great Disappointment to you. I shall be very sorry if it hurts your Business. I have satisfied my Father he will run no Risk in sending them, and that you will be quite safe in receiving them.

"He has accordingly determined to send them out with Mr Dick's Goods, and some others, for Baltimore, as soon as they can be got ready. I shall take Care to send proper Certificates to show they were ordered before any Resolves were signed in Maryland. Having but just got to Town, I am a good deal hurried, and cannot at present write so particularly as I wish to do.

S. Buchanan."

5th There was likewise a Letter from J. B. to Lyon and Walker, that came with the Goods, but as it was taken away with the Shop-Notes, &c. and never returned, the Committee cannot give the Extracts or Dates of the Shop-Notes, but they are believed to be the same Dates of the others, viz. from the 22d of September to the 9th of October.

6th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated the 14th October 1769, viz.

"That those marked WO, consigned to Messieurs Lyon and Walker, were wrote for by their Letter, dated the 18th February last, which Letter I received at least Three months ago."

Mr Archibald Buchanan laid before the Committee sundry Papers relative to a Cargo of Goods for himself £2070- 1s- 6d- and for Buchanan and Cowen £598- 6s- 2d- but as there were no regular Extracts of Letters laid before the Committee, and all the rest of the Papers were taken away under a Promise of returning them, which never has been done, although the Com-

mittee repeatedly applied to Messieurs Dick and Stewart for them, as will be shewn in the Course of this Narrative, the Public must be content with the best Account the Committee can give from the Notes they took.

1st That the Goods for Archibald Buchanan, were wrote for by him in October 1768, to be sent him in the Spring; which Mr Buchanan did not comply with, for Reasons that appeared in the Letters.

2d That the Goods were not ordered, at London, to be brought up, 'til after Mr Samuel Buchanan's Arrival at London the 15th September 1769.

3d That Mr Archibald Buchanan did not expect them.

4th The following Certificate, from John Buchanan, dated London, 14th October 1769, viz.

"That those marked AB, and A, consigned to Mr Archibald Buchanan, were wrote for, by his Letter, dated the 29th October last, to be sent him in the Spring, but were not sent. I wrote them per my Letter, dated the 25th February last, if I was satisfied with his Remittances, before I sent the above mentioned to Messieurs Dick and Stewart, I would send them when I sent their Goods; and as I have received satisfactory Remittances from him, I have now complied with my Promise."

As to the Goods for Buchanan and Cowen, the Committee had the following Notes, viz.

1st That the Goods were wrote in the Fall 1768, to be sent in the next Spring: That Mr Buchanan sent only Part of them, and wrote them the 20th February, that if their Remittances proved Satisfactory, he would send the Remainder in July or August.

2d That they were not ordered to be bought up at London, 'til after Mr Samuel Buchanan arrived there, the 15th September 1769.

3d That they did not expect them.

4th The following Certificate from John Buchanan at London the 14th October 1769.

"That those marked B & C, consigned to Messieurs Buchanan

and Cowen, are Part of a Cargo wrote for by their Letter, dated the 29th October last, which I did not send in the Spring when the other Part was sent, but wrote them per my Letter, dated the 25th February last, that I would send them in the Fall."

Messieurs Dick and Stewart produced to the Committee a sealed Packet, indorsed in the Hand-Writing of Mr Dick, "Shop-Notes and Invoice of Goods, belonging to Captain Charles Ridgely, and William Goodwin, on board of the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, with Mr John Buchanan's Letters to them, for the Inspection of the Gentlemen of the Committee at Annapolis." Which being opened, appeared to be Invoices, Bill of Lading, and Shop-Notes of Goods, per the *Good Intent,* Errington, for Ridgely and Goodwin, amount to £1017- 17s- 5d-, and by the Date of the Shop-Notes, appeared to be bought from the 22d of September to the 9th of October 1769.

2d Extract of a Letter from John Buchanan to Ridgely and Goodwin, dated London, September 30th 1769.

"I have received your Favour of the 25th March last, and in Compliance therewith, enclosed you have a Bill of Loading for Goods shipped on your Account on board the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, as per Invoice, amount to £1007- 17s- 5d- which I have pased to your Debit.

"P. S. I have received your Favour of 13th July last. I have also received Mr William Goodwin's Letter of the 9th of August last."

Messieurs Ridgely and Goodwin not being present, nor any Person attending on their Behalf, to give any Light or Intelligence into this Importation, the Committee were under the greatest Perplexity and Difficulty how to form an Opinion of this Matter. Mr Dick was asked, and Mr Anthony Stewart was repeatedly sent for and asked, to inform the Committee of what they knew of this Transaction. They said they knew nothing but what was contained in the sealed Packet. This was repeated more than once.

Q. What! no Letter from Ridgely and Goodwin?

A. Mr Stewart answered, yes, a private Letter to Mr Dick, on private Business,

Q. What can be done with a Matter so circumstanced? Are you sure that Ridgely and Goodwin have wrote nothing respecting this Business?

A. Nothing but a private Letter to Mr Dick, no way relative to the Importation of the Goods.

The Committee prayed the Favour of Mr Stewart to let them see the Letter. Mr Stewart then produced the Letter to the Committee, which was as follows:

Baltimore, February 5, 1770.

Mr James Dick,

Sir,

"We have herewith enclosed you Invoice and Shop-Notes of a Cargo of Goods shipt us by Mr John Buchanan, per the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington; as they have not been shipped agreeable to our Orders, and coming at this Time, when it will not be in our Power to dispose of them, or at least the major Part of them, (as they are all Fall Goods) until the next Fall, we cannot receive them: We are sorry Mr Buchanan should suffer by it; its probable you may dispose of them, more especially should they not allow some of the Cargoes in the same Ship to be received by the Importers. We don't apprehend there can be any dispute about ours, as they were ordered the 28th March last, which was before any Resolves were entered into here. If you cannot dispose of them to a greater Advantage, we will take them, provided you will allow us Twelve Months Credit from October next; 'til which Time most of them would be on Hand. We are allowed by Mr Buchanan, Seventeen Months from the Time of their being shipt. The Bearer hereof, Captain Wells, has Mr Buchanan's Letter to us, which you may see; and if you think it will be of any Service in obtaining Leave to land them, you'll please to keep it, and when done with it, enclose it to us; or should there be anything else requisite for us to do, will readily do it on your informing us. Our C. R. is living 15 Miles distant from Town, and our W. G. can't possibly, or he would have attended. Your Answer will oblige,

Sir, your most humble Servants,

Ridgely and Goodwin."

4th A Certificate from John Buchanan, dated at London, October 14, 1769—viz.

"That those marked R & G consigned to Messieurs Ridgely

and Goodwin, were wrote for by their Letter, dated 25th March last 1769, which Letter, I received at least Four Months ago."

After the Committee had, with the utmost Care, examined all the Papers relative to the Goods consigned Mr Judson Coolidge, for a Store of Mr Buchanan's own, at Nottingham—Those of Magruder and Hepburn—Dick and Stewart—Buchanan and Cowen—Archibald Buchanan—Ridgely and Goodwin—William M'Gachin and Lyon and Walker, and had examined several of the Gentlemen who interested themselves on this Occasion, the Committee was convinced, by abundant and satisfactory Proofs, that, though the Gentlemen to whom the Cargoes were consigned, had given their Orders for the Goods before any Association in this Province; yet, that Mr John Buchanan, as soon as he heard of the Association taking Place here, had resolved and determined not to ship any of the Goods, and esteemed and looked upon those Orders as dead: That he therefore omitted to send Messieurs Dick and Stewart and Magruder and Hepburn, their Cargoes, by the *Industry,* Captain Greig, which Vessel came to Annapolis and Patuxent, and by which Opportunity he sent a small Cargo to Mr Judson Coolidge, under the Mark CB, and might have well sent those Goods, which would have been consistent in Point of Time, and correspondent to his Promise, as suggested in his Letters that were transmitted with the Spring Cargoes.

That as to Mr William M'Gachin's unexecuted Orders, they were countermanded by his Letter of the 10th June last, which Letter was received by Mr Buchanan, a long Time before the Purchase or Shipping of the Goods. That as to Messieurs Ridgely and Goodwin, they, by their Letter to Mr James Dick, Attorney for Mr Buchanan, rejected the Goods consigned to them, as coming in contrary to their Orders. That as to Mr Archibald Buchanan and Messieurs Buchanan and Cowen, and Lyon and Walker, it was fully in Proof, that Mr John Buchanan had positively refused to send those Goods according to the Orders given; and in his Letter of the 17th July last, to Judson

Coolidge, he plainly declared against the Scheme of a Store at Nottingham 'til his Son's Arrival, which Store had been recommended by Mr Coolidge, by Letter, before the Association. That directly after, Messieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, their Arrival at London, the 14th or 15th September last, it appeared by the Shop-Notes, entries outward and other Papers, that Mr Buchanan set about buying up the Goods, under Colour of those Orders, none of which could be executed in the essential Circumstance of Time, nor could, with any Degree of Candour, be construed Orders within the Association, which must respect subsisting Orders only, and such as would be executed without the Intervention of any new Circumstance to invigorate them: And it was plain, from the repeated Acknowledgements of the Gentlemen who interested, themselves, that the Arrival of this Brig, with Goods for them, was an unexpected Event.

It was therefore resolved, Nemine Contradicente, (the question being severally put on each Cargo of Goods imported.)

1st "That they were shipped and imported contrary to the General Association of this Province."

2d As to the Articles allowed to be imported, they being blended and packed up with the prohibited Articles, the Landing and Storing of which being expressly contradictory to the very words of the Association, and therefore not practicable upon any fair Construction of it; and the said Committee being fully convinced, by a Multitude of Proofs and concurring Circumstances, of the ungenerous Principle, which apparently actuated Mr Buchanan, in trumping up old Orders, to colour a premediated Design to subvert the Association.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee those Goods ought not to be landed.

Against Landing		*For Landing*
T. Sprigg,	Lowndes,	Stevenson,
Worthington,	Sim,	Plowman,
Weems,	J. Sprigg,	Smith,
Paca,	West.	Mackie.

The Committee then proceeded to examine the several Papers laid before them, by Thomas Jenings, Andrew Buchanan, and John Hall, and resolved, Nemine Contradicente.

That the Goods wrote for, and imported by them, per the *Good Intent,* William Errington, were conformable to the Association.

Resolved, That a pair of Mill-Stones, which appears by the Manifest to belong to the Reverend M^{r} Hugh Deans, were imported conformable to the Association.

Resolved, That a Box, ID, for James Dick, containing Spectacles, was imported conformable to the Association.

Resolved, That a Box of wrought Plate, AS, belonging to M^{r} Anthony Stewart, was imported contrary to the Association, and therefore ought not to be landed.

The Committee then examined Joshua Griffith, and the Papers he laid before them, as to Goods, Value £32- 13s- 4d- imported by him in the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington; and it appeared, that in the Month of July 1769, he wrote to John Buchanan for some Nails, Osnabrigs, coarse Woollens, and Three Pieces of coarse Irish Linen, all strictly within the Association.

Resolved, That it appears that all the said Goods are shipped according to Order, except One Piece of Irish Linen, at 19d- and One Piece Irish Linen, at 23d- which exceeds the Prices limited by the Association.

Resolved, That under these Circumstances, the above Goods may be landed upon this express Condition, that Joshua Griffith return the Two Pieces of Linen imported contrary to the Allowance of the Association to London immediately, and lodge a Certificate of having done so, with William Paca, Esq: of Annapolis.

The Committee having thus gone through the Examination of all the Goods on board shipped by John Buchanan, who hired the Vessel, and had Authority over her, proceeded to examine into the other Goods.

Resolved, That a Box of Goods, shipped by William Ander-

son, of London, containing Silk Lute-string and Paste Buckles, were shipped contrary to the Association, and therefore ought not to be landed.

They next proceeded to examine into the Goods of Samuel Dorsey, Edward Dorsey, Corbin Lee, William Cox, and John Ridout, Esq.; but as upon Enquiry it was found some of them had not had Notice of the Vessel's Arrival, therefore Resolved, That William Paca, B. T. B. Worthington, and Thomas Johnson Esq.; be a special Committee to enquire into, and determine on the Propriety of the Importation of those Goods; and six Days were allowed to the Owners to apear.

The Committee having thus gone through the Examination of all the Goods and Papers that were laid before them relative to the Cargo of the Brig *Good Intent,* it was Resolved to call in the Gentlemen separately, and deliver to them the Opinion of the Committee.

Accordingly Mr Dick was desired to walk in, and the Moderator delivered to him the Opinion of the Committee in the following Words:

"It is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Goods shipt by Mr John Buchanan, and consigned to you, are shipped and imported contrary to the General Association of this Province, and it is the Opinion of this Committee that those Goods ought not to be landed.

"I am to request you, in the name of this Committee, that you would order those Goods immediately back to London; and I am desired to remind you of your promised Acquiescence in the Determination of this Committee, upon the Propriety of the Importation of the said Goods."

Upon which Mr Dick desired an Hour's Time to consider of it, and retired.

Mr Coolidge was then called in, and the Moderator delivered to him the Opinion of the Committee, in the same manner as to Mr Dick. Mr Coolidge made the same Request as Mr Dick, and retired.

Mr M'Gachin was then called in, and the Moderator delivered

the Opinion of the Committee as before. Mr McGachin made the same request, and retired.

Mr Hepburn was then called in, and the Moderator delivered the Opinion of the Committee. Mr Hepburn made some Professions of his Readiness to abide by the Determination of the Committee, and of adhereing to the Association, and retired.

Doctor William Lyon was desired to walk in, and the Moderator delivered the Opinion of the Committee. Doctor Lyon made a very complaisant Bow, and retired.

Mr Archibald Buchanan was desired to walk in, and the Moderator delivered the Opinion of the Committee. Mr Buchanan made Answer, that it suited him very well, and for some Time sat down contented.

The Moderator then declared the Opinion of the Committee, as to Messieurs Griffith, Jenings, Andrew Buchanan, Anthony Stewart, John Hall, and Hugh Deans, their Importations, according to the Resolutions on their respective Goods.

The Committee had now finished what Business was before them, and were about taking Notes of their Proceedings, when a Message was delivered from Mr Dick, desiring longer Time to consult, which was readily admitted. Some Time after, Mr Dick presented to the Moderator the following Papers, viz—

February 8th 1770

Sir,

"In the Name of the Gentlemen concerned I deliver you this Letter, and I make no Doubt you will answer their Expectations, by attending to what they require with that Deliberation which the great Importance of your Determination requires.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble Servant,

James Dick."

To John Stevenson, Esquire,
Chairman of the Committee.

Annapolis, February 8, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"On a most careful and attentive Perusal of your Opinion on the Importation of Goods by the Brigantine *Good Intent,* Captain

William Errington, and your Determination thereon, delivered to us this Afternoon, we must own ourselves at a Loss to conceive on what Principles such a general Determination is founded; and, though we had declared to abide by your Determination on the Matter, yet we did not doubt but that your Reasons would have been given for such your Opinion: We expected. nor did any of us desire any Thing else, but a strict and free Enquiry into this Importation, agreeable to the Letter and Spirit of the Association entered into the 22^{d} of June last; and had your Determination been such, there is none of us but would have abided thereby; but you will excuse us, Gentlemen, from observing to you, that we cannot conceive it in that Light; and, as not only the Disposal of a considerable Part of our Property, but even our Character, in some Measure depends on your Determination, we hope you will furnish us with your Reasons for what you have done: You say that the Goods consigned to us are shipt contrary to the General Association of this Province, and that it is your Opinion, that said Goods ought not to be landed. We shall not at present enter into any Discussion about the Goods on board, prohibited by the Association, but from the Papers laid before you, you must be sensible that by far the greatest Part of those Goods are expressly within, not only the Letter, but the truest Spirit of that Agreement. How you reconcile that Part of your Determination, that these Goods should not be landed, we must own we are at a Loss to conceive; we may be mistaken as to your Meaning in that Point, and we should be glad to have it cleared up. Though conscious to ourselves, that all the Goods on board belonging to us, were ordered within the Letter of the Association, yet we should have most cheerfully acquiesced in storing those Articles that are prohibited, and we would have entered into Engagements, to bind ourselves from disposing of them, until a determined Time after the Association is dissolved, and we are even ready to comply with your present Determination, on your giving us Answers to this, and the enclosed Queries, with Respect to the putting your Desire in Execution. We therefore hope you will re-consider the Matter, and are respectfully,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient

humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart,
William Lyon,
Judson Coolidge,
Archibald Buchanan,
for Self and Cowen,
William M'Gachin,
Magruder & Hepburn.

The Queries.

"Who is to pay the Freight, Insurance, and other Charges attending the sending back the Goods?

"In what Vessel are they to be sent back, the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, being engaged by Agreement with Mr Thomas Farrer to load with Wheat for Cork, upon doing which, the Brig enters into his Pay?

"There are also Two Cargoes, or more, on board the Brig, shipt by other Persons than John Buchanan.

"Is the Brig to keep those Goods on board, or what is to be done with them?

"In what manner is the Attorney of John Buchanan to be indemnified, on taking upon himself the Conduct and Management of the sending back all the Goods, provided all the others concerned should refuse to trouble themselves, or take any Charge of the Goods, which is found to be really the Case, severall having refused, particularly Messrs. Ridgely and Goodwin, to be by any way concerned with them? Is Mr Buchanan's Attorney to run the Risk of his whole Fortune without any Indemnification?

"It must be observed, that no partial Entry can be made of the Goods on board the *Good Intent;* the Custom House will not receive such; but that an Entry of the whole must be made; and that many of the Goods cannot be returned to England, without subjecting the Ship, and all on board to Confiscation, of which you may be satisfied by Application to the Collector.

James Dick, Attorney for

John Buchanan."

After some Consideration of the above Letter and queries,, the Gentlemen were called in, and the Moderator delivered them the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

"We deliberated upon the subject Matter that was before us, with so much Caution and Attention, that no Re-consideration can shake or alter the Opinion already signified to you: As for the Reasons and Grounds of that opinion, which you call upon us for, we shall give them in the *Maryland Gazette;* and you will be pleased to take this as your final Answer."

A Copy of which was immediately delivered to them. Resolved, That Ebenezer Mackie, William Paca, and Stephen West, be a Committee to finish the Business, and prepare for

the Press, an Account of the Proceedings, and cause the same to be printed without Delay, for the Information of the Three Counties, and the Public.

In a little Time, Mr Anthony Stewart came with another Letter, addressed to the Committee, which was given back unopened, to preclude at once all Evasion, trifling, and Altercation: But as this Letter afterwards came to the Possession of the Committee, we shall give it to the Public, viz.

Annapolis, February 8, 1770

Gentlemen,

"We should be very desirous of complying with every reasonable Demand of the Committee, but as what you require of us is very indeterminate in every Point, and that you have refused to answer our Letter, and the Queries therein enclosed, we are therefore at a Loss in what Manner to conduct ourselves, as we are informed the Vessel cannot be entered partially, and you have given Liberty to some Gentlemen to land their Goods. For these Reasons, and others very substantial, we thought it absolutely necessary for you to answer these Queries.

We are, Gentlemen, your most

obedient Servants,

James Dick & Stewart,
Judson Coolidge,
William Lyon,
William M'Gachin,
Archibald Buchanan,
Magruder & Hepburn."

The Committee next Day acquainted the Parties concerned, by Letter, of their Appointment, and desired them to return the Papers they had taken from the Committee, upon a Promise of returning them.

In answer to this Request, they received from Messieurs Dick and Stewart, the following Letter, viz.

Annapolis, February 10, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"The Gentlemen concerned, having settled every Point with Respect to the Dispatch of their respective Goods, on board the

Good Intent, have gone out of Town, and carried their Papers with them; and as we would choose to act in Conformity with the Gentlemen under similar Circumstances with ourselves, we hope you will excuse us from complying with your Request. We did Promise to return our Papers to the Committee, but you well know that we were afterwards told that the Committee were dissolved, and would hear us no further on the Subject. We doubt not of your doing Justice to us, in whatever Representation you are pleased to make.

And are, Gentlemen, your humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart.

To this Refusal the Public must attribute the imperfect Information that is given in many Parts of this narrative.

A verbal message was communicated to M^r^ Mackie, one of the Special Committee, which, to prevent Mistakes was immediately reduced to Writing, and was as follows, viz.

Gentlemen,

"M^r^ Anthony Stewart desired me to inform the Committee, that they, viz. Messieurs James Dick and Stewart, Coolidge, Buchanan and Cowen, M'Gachin, and Magruder and Hepburn, were determined to submit, in every Respect to the Determination of the Committee, delivered to them yesterday; and that the Captain of the Vessel had received Orders from M^r^ Dick, to take his Wood, Water, and Provisions on board, and that he should sail for London, with the Goods on board, as soon as possible, if not prevented by Messieurs Samuel and Edward Dorsey, who had also Goods on board.

Ebenezer Mackie."

February 9, 1770.

The Committee thought it their Duty to acquaint the Gentlemen, by Letter, that they did not think verbal Messages would saisfy the Public: That if they intended as they said, to send the Vessel back with the Goods, and would be pleased to signify the same, by Letter, it would be highly agreeable to the Public, and the Committee would do them the Justice to publish it with the Account they were preparing for the Press. To this they received the following Answer:

Annapolis, February 10, 1770—

Gentlemen,

"We don't make the least Doubt but Mr Mackie related very exactly our Declaration of our Intention of complying with the Request of the Committee; and if you choose to take the Trouble of making further Enquiry, we must refer you to the Collector, and to Captain Errington, for the Steps we took, in Consequence of the Opinion you have been pleased to signify. As to our Thoughts of the Propriety of that Opinion and Resolution, we refer you to our Letter delivered to the Committee. We, you well know, are not the only Persons interested in the Cargoes imported in Captain Errington. Mr Griffith has Goods on board the same Vessel, some of which he is not, according to your Opinion to receive; and others he is to receive. There are other Persons also who have imported Goods in the same Vessel, upon whose Case there has not yet been any Determination.

"The Collector will not admit a partial Entry of the imported Goods. Can Mr Griffith's Goods be delivered to him without an Entry? If all the Goods should be entered, will we have it in our Power to send back to England the Goods consigned to us only. Be pleased to favour us with your Opinion and Advice on this Head, and we shall be able more maturely to consider it, if given in Writing, in that way, therefore we shall be glad to receive it. And are,

Gentlemen, your humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart,
Judson Coolidge,
Magruder & Hepburn,
William M'Gachin,
Archibald Buchanan,
William Lyon.

"P. S. We have taken the Liberty to enclose herein a Copy of the Letter, addressed and offered to the Committee, on Thursday Evening, for their Consideration; which Letter was refused to be received, because (as it was alledged) the Committee was dissolved. [The Letter here referred to may be seen in Page 23.]

Mr Mackie brought the following Letter which was delivered to him by the Captain, viz.

Annapolis, February 10, 1770.

Sir,

"We yesterday told you verbally, that you was to return to London with several Cargoes of Goods, that had been shipped

from thence by Mr John Buchanan; and therefore desired you to lay in Provisions, Water, and every Thing necessary for the Voyage, and to have your Vessel properly fitted, with the utmost Expedition, that you might be ready to proceed, wind and weather serving, on a Day's notice. We think it proper to put this in writing, and hereby to confirm the above verbal Order, which you will pay due Regard to, and are,

Your most humble Servants,

James Dick & Stewart."

To Captain William Errington.

Mr Mackie also acquainted the Committee, that it was Dick and Stewart's Desire, that the Committee would publish all the Letters, Extracts, &c.

Feb. 11. The following Letter was received.

Annapolis, February 11, 1770—

Sir,

"At the Request of Mr Mackie, I enclose you Mr John Buchanan's Certificate, relating to the Orders sent him for the Goods shipped in the Good Intent; when you have done with it, you will please return it to me. I likewise, at his Desire, inform you, that the Shop-Notes for James Dick and Stewart's Goods, are dated from September 22d to the 9th Day of October last. If you want any other Information which I can give you, I shall comply, if in my Power, and am

Sir, your most humble Servant,

Anthony Stewart."

A civil answer was returned with the original Certificates, and a Request to Mr Stewart, by Letter, that he would let the Committee have a Sight of the Charter-Party, Manifests, Ridgely and Goodwin's Papers, and any others in his Power, that had ever been before the Committee. The Manifests were sent, but no other Papers.

After an Abstract of the Manifests was taken, the Originals were returned to Mr Stewart, with a written Request for the Charter-Party, and Ridgely and Goodwin's Papers.

A verbal Message was returned, they were too busy then; but were afterwards sent.

As the special Committee, viz. Messieurs Johnson, Worthington, and Paca, determined upon Samuel Dorsey, Corbin Lee, and Edward Dorsey's Goods, before this Account was ready for the Press, we here insert their Opinions. See *Maryland Gazette,* No. 1276.

"That as to Samuel Dorsey's, he wrote for them the 12th of June, after the Anne-Arundel County Association of the 23d of May, of which he had due Notice by the Deputy from Elk-Ridge; therefore they resolved, that his Goods were wrote for, and shipped contrary to that Association, and ought not to be landed.

"That as to those Goods consigned to Corbin Lee, for the Nottingham Forges, they appeared to belong to Messieurs John Buchanan, James Russell, and Walter and John Ewer, all of London: That the Orders for those Goods lay unexecuted at London, from May 'til October, when it was apprehended the Resolution was taken up of sending them, upon the Strength of what Mr Samuel Buchanan had said of the Maryland Association; and upon the whole, were of Opinion that those Goods ought not to be landed.

"That as to Edward Dorsey's Goods, they were fairly imported agreeable to the severall Associations; but as some Difficulties arose, in Regard to the entering them at the Custom-House, with Mr Dorsey's Consent, they went back to London in the Vessel, some Gentlemen taking the Risk of them off his Hands."

The Committee finding it impossible to get their whole Proceedings ready for the *Gazette*; and if they were ready, the *Gazette* would not contain them, resolved to draw up an Abstract, or Summary Account for the News-Paper, and to print the whole Proceedings in a Pamphlet. The Abstract may be seen in the *Maryland Gazette,* Number 1275.

It was evident to the Committee, that unless subsisting Orders only were meant by the Association, every Merchant in London,

trading to this Province, might send in any quantities of Goods he pleased, under Orders that he must in Course of Business have refused to comply with: And the Committee, with the deepest concern, viewed this Attempt to ship Goods from London, against the avowed Spirit of the Association, immediately upon the Arrival of Messieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, who therefore, and from their Characters and Connexions, must have been supposed to entertain true Ideas of the Association; and at the critical Time, when the Minds of Men there, must have been in Suspence, as to the Effect of American Associations, as a very dangerous Attack on the prudent, necessary, and constitutional Resolutions, to preserve the Rights and Liberties of America.

If it be asked why the Goods prohibited were not landed or stored? The Answer is obvious: The Association was the governing Rule for the Conduct of the Committee. This was the Ground for them to act upon: As far as their Conduct was consistent with the Spirit and Language of the Association; so far they acted upon right Principles, and stood justified. If once they departed from the Association, and adopted a different Ground for their Judgment and Determination, they would have been justly chargeable with assuming a Latitude presumptious and unwarrantable. The Association expressly forbids the Landing of Goods not fairly imported: Will any Man then repeat the question, why the Goods prohibited were not landed and stored?

If it be asked, why the allowable Articles of the several Cargoes imported, were involved in the general Determination with Regard to the prohibited Articles? The Committee give this Answer; That those Articles were blended and packed up with the Articles prohibited: That the Association expressly forbids the landing of Articles prohibited. That a Separation was impracticable: That the Association was well known by M^{r} Buchanan, before the Purchase, and of Consequence before the Package of the Goods: That the Shipping and Packing of the Articles allowable, with the Articles prohibited, evinced to

the Committee, a concerted Plan to subvert the Association. They therefore held those Articles were unfairly imported, and ought not to be landed.

As to the question, why the several Parcels which were held fairly imported were not landed? The Committee give this Answer: The only Authority they had, was to pronounce upon the Propriety of the Importation. When they had given their Judgment upon that Point, there was an End of their Authority, as a Committee: They were invested with no compulsory Means to enforce an Execution of their Adjudication and Opinion. As to the particular Parcels therefore fairly imported, the Committee could go no further, than to say they might be landed.

We cannot flatter ourselves that every Man will approve our Proceedings: The Petulant and narrow minded will raise Objections, and start Difficultics. Arguments are vainly urged when Interest is the predominant Passion. In all Countries Men may be found who hold private Advantage in preference to the public Welfare; but for the Honour of this Province, we hope the number here is very small. By such as would destroy the mutual Confidence of the Colonies and subvert American Liberty, we have little Expectation of being applauded. Totally regardless of them, and their Censure, we shall think ourselves happy if we meet with the Approbation of those who have a generous Feeling for their Country, and wish to save America from Desolation and Ruin.

P. S. The *Good Intent,* with all the Goods, sailed from Annapolis, for London, on Tuesday the 27th February 1770.

We have just Time to add, that by his Majesty's Speech to the Parliament, on the 9th January 1770, and the Addresses of the Lords and Commons, this minute arrived, there is great Reason to fear the Duty-Act will not be repealed. The Speech and Addresses are to be printed in the *Maryland Gazette.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

(*Concluded.*)

An Account of what passed at a Meeting of the Clergy at Annapolis in October 1753, with other Matters relating thereto.

At the former Meeting on the 22^{d} Aug^{t} 1753 it was resolved that "the Clergy shou'd meet at Annapolis the 2^{d} Tuesday after the Assembly sits in Order to consider of an Address to the Proprietary against the dangerous Encroachments of Popery, and its Growth in this Province: or whatever else might be relative to their Duty."

Some Friends of the Government having expressed their Apprehensions of the Result of such a Meeting, and the Governor inclining to their Sentiment, determined me to Stop as many of my Friends as I cou'd from appearing at it as well as to stay at home myself: But, upon farther Consideration, I told his Excellency that, with his Leave, I wou'd be upon the Spot; as well to prevent Mischief, if in my Power, as to give him timely Notice of what was a doing, that he might take proper Measures: which he approved.

This threw me into much Doubt and Perplexity; For as I was fully convinced, on the one Hand, that the moderate well-affected Party among my Brethren was in fact considerably the Strongest, and that our Non-Appearance must throw the Balance on the contrary Side: So, on the other Hand, I well knew what a Ferment wou'd be raised in the Lower House on a Suggestion that the Clergy were restrained from meeting about the common Concerns of the Protestant Religion, by the Checks or Threats of Persons in Power; which was become a common Talk from a Conversation between M^{r} Jen-

nings & me, in the Conference Chamber at a Ball given by the Governor, which was overheard and reported with sufficient Aggravations. In Obedience to his Excellency I wrote to a few of my Brethren, whom I cou'd trust, advising them to stay at home, and prevent others in their Neighborhood from going to Annapolis. In consequence of which there was not one Clergyman but myself from the Eastern Shore.

I was under some Irresolution about going till the Rec^{t} of the following Letter determined me.

Sept. 29th 1753

" S^{r}

" I am desired by M^{r} Cradock to acquaint you, that your Presence in Annapolis Church the 7th Oct^{r} will be very acceptable upon an Affair I hope we have all very much at Heart. I am

Rev^{d} S^{r}
Your Servant & Brother
Tho^{s} Chace

" P. S. You are desired to communicate the same Request to as many of the Clergy as lie in Your Way."

" To the Rev^{d} M^{r} Bacon."

By this I apprehended the Party resolved to make a Push, but cou'd not conceive why the 7th shou'd be mentioned instead of the Tuesday following, which was the Day proposed; or why M^{r} Cradock's Name was used in the Invitation. But on my Arrival at Annapolis on the 9th I heard that M^{r} Cradock, the Sunday preceding, had preached a Sermon of a very extraordinary Nature, tending to prove, from known Facts, the absolute Necessity of an Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over the Clergy here, and recommending the same to the Consideration of the Legislature: That M^{r} Chace accompanied him to Town on the Saturday; & that great Endeavours were used that Afternoon to bring a large Congregation together, by raising People's

Expectation of some very uncommon Discourse to be delivered from the Pulpit the Day following. The Sermon is to be printed, tho, I hear, with considerable Alterations.

I was visited, immediately upon my Arrival, by Chaee & Cradock, the only distant Clergymen then in Town: But before Night came in Magill, Brogden, Campbel, & Swift. These met all together at my Lodging at Middleton's, but I engaged my self purposely with M^{r} Malcolme at another Place, being willing to learn something of their Schemes, & endeavour to form a small Party before I came to any Conferenee with them.

On the 10th in the Morning they met again at Middleton's, being joined by Deans, Claget, & Maleolme. At my eoming into the Room (for I had been to wait upon the Govern^{r}) I found the Table covered with a formidable Heap of Papers, which M^{r} Chaee moved might be read in Order, and were all those relating to M^{r} Henderson's Application to his Majesty in Counеil, and the Proeeedings thereon in the late noble Proprictary's Time; which made me apprehend they intended some Opposition to the Inspection Law. As M^{r} Magill who reads badly made blundering work of it, they desired I wou'd perform that Offiee, which I did, and made a cursory Remark or two upon some particulars in M^{r} Paris's Brief. This Reading, & a short Debate upon it, took up the whole Forenoon. A Motion was made for asserting the Rights of the Clergy, and these Papers proposed as the Foundation. But upon my pointing out the considerable Time it must take up to set that Matter in a true Light,—the absolute Necessity of affirming nothing that was liable to be controverted, the small Body of Clergy now eonvened,—the want of due Preparation for an Affair of that Consequenee and its Dependenee upon Caleulations which few of us were eapable of without better Materials than we were at that time furnished with, The Motion was dropp'd, & we adjourned till the Evening.

Before we parted, M^{r} Chace, with an Air of Authority, demanded of me, S^{r} did not M^{r} Jennings speak to you in the

State House about Meetings of the Clergy? A. He did. Q. Did he not brow-beat you, and use you ill? A. You never heard me say so, & I shou'd be glad to know your Author. Neither am I quite so tame as to take a Brow-beating or Ill Usage from any one without becoming Notice. Q. Well, Sir: But did not Mr Jennings talk warmly to you? Was he not very angry at Meetings of the Clergy? and did he not say he wou'd lay them by the Heels, or send them a packing to their own Parishes if he were Governor? A. Mr Jennings expressed his Dislike of Meetings of the Clergy, unless by a legal Authority. But I don't think him capable of treating any one, much less such a Body of Men as the Clergy with so much ill Manners as you express. Q. And pray, Sir, what were his Objections to Meetings of the Clergy? What Reasons did he give you for his Dislike of them? A. His Dislike was founded upon the ill Use that men asembled together without any Authority might make of a supposed Power they might assume to themselves when they proceeded in a formal Way by Votes & Resolutions as we had done in our former Meeting. But that he shou'd have no Objection to a regular Meeting under a proper Authority, such as that of a Commissary, in Case the Proprietary shou'd approve of one: As he explained himself to me when I waited on him the next Morning. Q. So then I find that Gentleman treated you in such Language, that you thought it incumbent on you to call upon him next morning for an Explanation? A. The Room was so crowded that I declined talking with Mr Jennings there, and told him I wou'd wait on him in the morning, which I did accordingly, having from my first particular Acquaintance with him, lived upon such Terms of Friendship, that I cou'd have free Access to him at any convenient Time without Ceremony. The Rest of the Clergy were very attentive to this Dialogue, and it is easy to see what use Chace intended to have made of it.

Mr Chace produced a Letter from old Mr Adams, complaining of "his not being invited to any of our Meetings; the only Reason of which he supposed was that he was the oldest Clergy-

man in the Province, and had always exerted himself vigorously in Defence of the Rights of the Church, &c."

There was no Mention made of a Prolocutor, or Clerk. Mr Malcolme had so little Honour or Satisfaction in his former nominal Dignity, that he wou'd have declined it if offered: And I had so little Pleasure in the present Meeting that I was glad they did not appoint me their Clerk upon the Occasion. By this Means it happened that nothing was noted down, nor any Copy taken of the Papers.

In the Evening they met some time before I came, and were listening to Mr Cradock's Sermon, which he read: And then mentioning his Design of printing it, we unanimously concurred with him. For tho' I cou'd not but consider his Manner of Appeal to the Public as a great Indiscretion: Yet I conceived it much better to appear in his own Dress, than to leave it to the uncertain partial Report of his Audience.

Mr Chace then proceeded upon Business, and called to Magill for the Paper he had prepared. I found, from Chace's calling for Things in Order, that he was the Man behind the scenes who managed the Wires, & some others present were little more than Poppets played about by him in different Attitudes. The Paper produced was read by Magill, and contained Seventeen Quere's which filled three sides of a Sheet of Paper, composed of all the Articles relating to Popery & Jacobitism which had been agitated in the Committee of Agrievances, and drawn up in the very Stile and Spirit of Dr Carol.

The Reading of this Paper caused a deep Silence, which Mr Chace interpreting, I suppose, in his own favour, took it out of Magill's Hand, and said, Well, Gentlemen, there is nobody here, I dare say, will offer to controvert the Truth of these Matters: for tho' they are only proposed by Way of Quere, yet we all know them to be undoubted Facts. What then have we to do, but to resolve upon them immediately, and go with them to the Committee of Agrievances? None of my Brethren making any Answer, but seeming tacitly to concur with him, he read over the first Quere, and putting the Question upon it,

took the Pen in his Hand, ready to enter it resolved, when I moved the whole might be read over again, that we might better judge of their Tendency in general. This done, I observed that these Queres contained a great Variety of important matter, the Truth of which it was not in our Power to affirm, as that depended upon Evidence remote from us, and which we had no Authority to call upon & examine. That to affirm things as Facts which might prove very disputable, or appear to have no better Foundation than uncertain Report or Surmise, wou'd fasten a heavy Imputation upon our Candour or Veracity: And that we might be assured of having our Proceedings thoroughly canvassed both by Friends and Enemies, which ought to prevail with us to proceed with the utmost Calmness and Circumspection. That Popery was undoubtedly exceeding dangerous in a double Respect, as it must naturally wage continual War with our excellent Constitution both in Church and State. That as a Religion it was absolutely incompatible with ours where it had the upper hand, and cou'd not be satisfied with less than an Extirpation of Protestancy: And as a political Institution it cou'd never obtain an Establishment in the British Dominions without introducing an Arbitrary Power inconsistent with the civil Rights and Liberties of the People, & removing the present Royal Family (our best Barrier, under God, against these Evils) from the Throne of England. That tho' all this was undeniably true, yet to raise an Outcry of Danger, without being able to demonstrate the particulars alledged, wou'd be absurd and ridiculous, inconsistent with that Prudence and Caution which our Characters as Clergymen supposed; and cou'd only tend to expose us to the Scorn of our Enemies, and weaken our future Influence in Matters of the greatest Importance. That it was therefore necessary to inquire What Dangers this Province may be liable to at this Time from Popery, & of what Kind? If of a civil Nature, that I apprehended the Civil Powers were the proper Judges, & no doubt wou'd take all due Care, as Self-Preservation was included in it. If of a religious Nature,

they must chiefly arise either from the Diligence & Industry of the Priests, who are indefatigable in their Endeavours to gain Proselytes: Or from their Learning & Abilities, & being versed in all the Arts & Subtilties of Argument: Or from their reputed Sanctity & apparent Regularity of Behaviour. That if we apprehended Danger from their Diligence and Industry, the same Weapons were in our Power, and it must be our own Faults if we did not use them with equal Success. That if we dreaded their Learning, Abilities or Dexterity of Argument, we ought to study more particularly the Matters controverted between us, to learn where the Stress of the Argument really lies, to oppose plain Truth & good sense to Sophistry & Fallacy, and in that Case a better Cause with less Abilities (which for the Honour of our Church I was unwilling to suppose) cou'd not fail to maintain its Ground, if honestly & warmly urged. And if we feared their superiour Reputation, that we ought diligently to labour for an equally good Character; first reform ourselves, and then faithfully strive to reform our Flocks, and ground them in the Knowledge of the holy Scriptures, those eternal Bulwarks against Error & Superstition: And the meanest of our Parishioners, thus prepared and instructed, wou'd by God's Assistance, prove an Over match for their subtilest Champions, as had been often the Case in the Beginnings of the Reformation. That it might well admit a Question whether Appeals to the civil Arm, and calling upon the Sword of the Magistrate to give weight to religious Arguments, were any way consistent with the Principles of the Church of England. That we complained heavily of those very Proceedings at the Time of the Reformation:—And tho' it was absolutely right that the civil Powers shou'd guard against the dangerous Encroachments of Popery, by wise and prudent Laws, enforced by sufficient Penalties, for preventing the Growth & Progress of its Power among us, but still leaving the Conscience free and unrestrained, yet I cou'd not agree in the Expediency of our calling upon them to carry the English Penal Laws into Execution, or to create new Penalties at this Time. 1st

because it must appear weak & dastardly in us to demand the Assistance of the Magistrate in Matters merely religious, as if we cou'd not support our Part of the Cause without their Help; and 2^{dly} Because, in respect of the Dangers arising from the political Part of Popery, is was evident from the Proceedings of the Hon^{ble} lower House of Assembly that their Eyes were sufficiently open upon them, and that we need not doubt their Diligence in promoting Laws for the Security of the Constitution both in Church and State. That matters religious were our proper Care, as the Guardianship of our civil Rights properly belonged to the legislative Body now convened: that we ought well to attend to this Distinction, and confine ourselves within our own Province, and not interfere with the other, as those Queres manifestly did which related to Papists meddling in Elections, being employed as Receivers of Quit-Rents, recommending Persons to Places, having Alliance and supposed Interest with Men of Station, &c. That Inquiries of this Sort being the Particular Province of the lower House, who had their Committees of Priviledges & Elections & of Agrievances appointed for that very Purpose; we might, by usurping their Office and Prerogative, be justly look'd upon as Busy-Bodies, Incendiaries, and Fomenters of Jealousy & Discord in the State rather than Ministers of Peace and Harmony. But that if my Brethren had any Facts to alledge concerning the Behaviour of Papists or their Priests by which our Religion or particulars among our Flocks were illegally attacked or disturbed, I wou'd readily concur with them in a Memorial of such Facts to be laid before the Lord Proprietary or his Governor, and did not doubt a favourable Reception, and full Redress. And why not, said M^{r} Chace, to the Committee of Agrievances? Is not their Door open to us, and have we not a Right of applying to them, as all other Subjects have? Will any one pretend to dispute that Right with us, or say that we have forfeited our civil Priviledges by becoming Ecclesiastics? Do we suppose the Committee of Aggrievances will not readily hearken to us as to the poorest Inhabitant of the

Province? And what shall make us affraid of Applying to them? I replied that the present Question was not, as I apprehended, either about our Right of Application to the lower House of Assembly, nor their readiness to receive any Complaint we had to offer. That in such Case I wou'd be one of the first to apply in Order to assert my Right, or make the Experiment whether those Gentlemen were inclined to consider us as Fellow Subjects by hearkening to our Allegations and giving us such Redress as was in their Power. That I neither knew nor heard of any Diminution of our Priviledges by becoming Clergymen, but rather a considerable Increase of them. That I shou'd never be affraid of making my Application to any Part of the Legislative Body when the nature of the Case required it, nor did I know of any one's attempting to terrify us from it as he seem'd to insinuate. So that the Question, in Fact, was only concerning the Necessity & Expediency of such Application. That S^{t} Paul had taught us this distinction by saying, All things are lawful to me, but all things are not expedient; and had shewn that Expediency is to be prefer'd to an indiscriminate Assertion of Right, when our doing things, in themselves allowable, may be the Occasion of Offence. That to infer the necessity & expediency of Actions from our Right of exerting them, wou'd lead us into endless Absurdities; And to do things, merely to shew we were not affraid of doing them, without any other cogent Reason, was too much of a Piece with Drawcansir in the Play, who excuses his insulting two Kings by saying

All this I do because I dare.

That the Resolution in our last Meeting, upon which the present was founded takes no manner of Notice of the Committee of Agrievances, but expressly intends that we shou'd consider of an Address to the Proprietary: that had the least Mention been made at that Time of addressing any other Power, I was confident it wou'd have been rejected by a great Majority. That We cou'd not then agree of the Expediency of an Address even to the Proprietary, but resolved to meet

again to consider of it, as not being fully Satisfied about it. That I was surprized to see us fly off so wildly from that Resolution in two such material Points as to take for granted the Necessity of an Address against Popery without any previous Consideration; and to drop my Lord, who was the Person to be addressed by our former Resolution, for the Committee of Aggrievances who had not once been mentioned among us. Mr Chace then demanded whether we cou'd doubt of the Truth of the Matter contained in the Queries; since most of them appeared to be Fact from the Report of the Committee the last Session, and as such had the concurrence of the Lower House? I answered, that was to me a sufficient Objection to meddling with them, as they had been already determined by a much higher Authority than ours; and the House might very properly observe that, with all their Wisdom & Gravity the Clergy had told them little but what they were fully apprized of before, and justly apply the Parturiunt Montes! to our solemn Deliberations. In short, after much Altercation, in which Mr Chace frequently dropp'd Hints that an Application to the Committee was expected from us, Mr Deans, his old Colleague, suddenly changed sides, took up my Part of the Argument with Respect to the Queres; was immediately follow'd by the Rest, and thus was this formidable Paper unanimously thrown out; which, had it passed, and the several Queres (turned into so many affirmative Propositions) laid, in the Name of the Clergy, before the Committee, it is hard to say what a Ferment it wou'd have raised, and where the Mischief wou'd have ended.

We then went upon examining into such Facts as our Brethren present cou'd avouch, or adduce good Evidence for. And those agreed upon were,

1. Popish School masters teaching publickly, & having Protestant Children under their Care.

2. Papists not only sending their own Children to St. Omers, but endeavouring to persuade Protestants to send theirs there also.

3. Popish Priests preaching at Public Times in Port Tobacco Court House.

4. Popish Priests obliging Protestant Parties intermarrying with Papists to take an Oath that all the Children of that Marriage shall be brought up Papists.

5. A Fact related by Mr Campbel shewing the Violence used by one Kingdon a Priest in Charles County towards a young Couple whose Banns had been published by him, the woman a Protestsant, in turning them both out of the Chapel in the Presence of the Congregation when they applied to him for Marriage, because the woman refused to turn Papist.

6. Dissenting Teachers of various Denominations preaching in the Province without taking the Oaths as required by Law.

7. Illegal Marriages contracted by means of the County Clerks granting Licences to any Persons on Application, without any previous Examination on Oath, or Security taken of the Parties, if Strangers, according to the Canon.

This is the Substance and, as near as I can remember, the Order of our Articles agreed on. For having no Clerk, no regular Copies were kept. Mr Chace insisted on several others, but they were rejected. Among others he wou'd have inserted the Employing one Garraty, an Irish Papist, as Master of the Free School in Dorchester County. To which I objected— 1st As it was a Charge, if any, not upon the Papist, but the Visitors, each of which I was well aquainted with, & knew to be as little Popishly inclined as any Gentleman present: that the State of that County was particularly known to me, and that I durst affirm there were not five Popish Families in it; and those, if so many, of the obscurest Sort, without Property or Influence. And 2dly Because that in fact they were obliged to employ Garraty or none at all, not being able to procure any other Master: so low was the State of Learning among us: That from his Death, which happened three years ago, the School had remained vacant; 'till within these few months that Mr Johnson, a Clergyman not yet provided for had under-

taken it. And 3^{dly} as our Inquiries were concerning the present Dangers we were liable to from the Growth of Popery: And it must look very ridiculous to drag in Suspicions of Danger from a Man dead three years ago.

He insisted much on inserting that a Priest had converted one Wakeman, for which, as he affirmed, the Priest ought to be hanged by the English Penal Laws. Upon examining into the Fact it appeared from Chace's own Concessions that this Wakeman, a man exceeding loose both in Principle and Practice, had a violent Fit of Sickness; and expecting to die, had of his own Accord sent for the Priest, who came and administer'd the Rites of their Church & received him into it, at his own Request: tho' upon Recovery he consorted with them but a very short Time. That being afterwards questioned what made him send for a Priest? he replied that By G—d all he knew of our Clergy were such a Pack of d—mn'd Scoundrels, he did not think them capable of leading him any where but to Hell: and as he thought he was going to leave the World, he was willing to go to a better Place. I ask'd him whether he seriously meant an Accusation of the Priest, or a heavy Reflection upon the whole Body of Protestant Clergy? whether he imagined the Fact wou'd be swallowed in Gross? And that, for my own Part, I saw nothing blame-worthy in the Priest's Conduct, who had only acted the Part I shou'd have look'd upon my self as obliged in Honour and Conscience to have done in a Popish Country, even in the midst of an Inquisition if sent for by any Person in Articulo Mortis, who desired from an inward Conviction to be reconciled to our Church. In short Deans and the Rest of the Party were ashamed of the Motion, and dismissed it with a Laugh.

Another of M^{r} Chace's Articles was that the Popish Priests often meet together: which it was plain he intended as a Contrast to the Story about M^{r} Jennings, *innuendo,* Popish Priests meet without any Notice, the Established Clergy must be discouraged from Meeting. I observed that their Meetings were of such a Nature as we had no means of discovering or affirm-

ing. That if indeed we cou'd fasten some Consultation upon them for the Diminution or Ruin of the Protestant Interest among us, and make any tolerable Proof of their Articles & Proceedings, I shou'd with the utmost Zeal and Diligence join in bringing it to light, and laying it open to the whole Legislature, that their evil Designs might be prevented & meet with, due Punishment—But tho I verily believed such Consultations very frequent among them, yet I cou'd not join in any random Accusation, without some known Facts to build upon. He took upon him, on this Occasion, to re-examine me about Mr Jennings, concluding with this Sarcasm: And Pray Sir, how did you take this Reprimand from the little Gentleman? I answered that I wou'd not take a Reprimand from any Person in the Government without notice where I was not conscious of deserving any, as was the Case in Question: but cou'd receive one with all Humility and Submission when I thought it just, and coming from a proper Authority.

The last Article rejected (which had been strongly insisted on by the whole Party) was, that great Numbers of Germans come annually into the Province, many of whom are concealed Papists—From which was infered a great and secret Danger arising to the Protestant Interest, as these People chuse to live in a Body, care not to intermarry with or live among us, and settling in the Back Woods may from the Principles of their supposed Religion be induced to join the French in Case of a War, and instead of Fellow-Subjects, and a Defence to our Frontiers, prove the most intimate and formidable Enemies. My Observations were, that an Article of this Sort, unless supported by undeniable Proof, might perhaps be interpreted a Combination among us to terrify Strangers from settling in the Province and improving the Proprietary's Interest. That this Suspicion of Danger might possibly arise from the Insinuations of Persons in the Country who cou'd not bear to see these Industrious People thrive upon less Rates for their Labour & the Produce of their Lands than themselves had been used to: in which Case we shou'd become the wretched Dupes & Tools

of a Self interested set, in direct Opposition to the public Good. That nothing cou'd more effectually banish numbers of them into other Provinces, or deter the Importation of Foreigners into the Country than the notion of such a suspicion entertained concerning them. That under the Guise of guarding against suspected Enemies, we might lose & discountenance real Friends. That, except a few particulars among them, who declared themselves Papists at their Arrival, they professed & behaved themselves like Protestants. That their Pastors all took the Oaths required by Law, and in their several Congregations performed their public Offices in the manner those of the same Sects are known to do in other Countries: And that as we took the same kind of Security for their good Behaviour as was taken in England of Foreigners upon their Naturalization, we ought to rest satisfied in it, 'til some thing more than uncertain Suspicion shou'd fix so black a Charge of Hypocrisy & Prevarication on a numerous, and in my Opinion, useful Body of People. Thus ended the Business of the Evening.

On the Forenoon of the 11th I waited on my Brethren, all met at Soumaine's which they thought more proper (being a private House) than Middleton's. The Debate was renewed with great Vigour about addressing the Committee of Agrievances. I opposed it with my whole Might: And at length cou'd no farther prevail than that we shou'd first Address the Govern^{r} on the Articles agreed on, and afterwards lay the same before the Committee (the last Article excepted which related to his Excell^{cy} alone) only changing the Direction: for which M^{r} Chace took the separate voices of my Brethren, so that I stood single against nine. I found nothing but Delay cou'd ward off this imprudent indecent Stroke; And taking Advantage of their small Acquaintance with matters of Form, offered to draw up the Report by way of Memorial, which they readily accepted. I began with that to the Governor, the rough Draught of which M^{r} Chace eyed as I was drawing up, and soon quarrelled with me for departing from the very words of

the Articles. I was really glad of the Squabble as it protracted the Time; but remarked that he must be very little versed in Addresses of that nature if he thought a hasty scrawl, without Order or Connexion, such as he had penn'd from our Resolutions the Evening before, wou'd appear properly in a Memorial from a learned Body of Clergy. That if he was not satisfied with my Method, he was welcome to draw it up in his own Way, for he might be well assured I had little Inclination to busy himself in it. If, however, he wou'd have Patience 'till I had concluded, he might see the whole together, and then judge whether I had not done full justice to his Memorandums. He was silenced by his Brethren, and the Rough Draught was unanimously approved without Alteration.

It then remained to make out a fair Copy, which I declined for the present having promised to meet Col[l] Lloyd about this Hour, in Order to make Oath before two Provincial Justices as one of the Witnesses to his Security-Bond as Agent. Upon my Return I proposed making out the fair Copy in the Afternoon, as it was now Dinner Time, and as M[r] Malcolme, M[r] Deans, M[r] Campbell, M[r] Claget & I were engaged at the Governor's. All the Rest had other Invitations; but M[r] Chace, now triumphant, and eager to do Business, declined his Appointment; and tho' he writes very badly, wou'd stay from his Dinner to copy off the two Memorials against our Return.

At the Governors we met with M[r] Chalmers of Westminster Parish, who had not yet joined us. I took him apart into the Garden, acquainted him with what had been done, & engaged him to second me. I laboured the matter with the others, and found them all but Deans inclinable to my way of thinking. At our Return to Soumaine's we found M[r] Chace ready with the two Memorials. The one to the Gov[r] we signed according to Seniority, and M[r] Malcolme, M[r] Campbel & I were nominated to present it. M[r] Chace called to have the other signed, to which I objected as improper before the Memorial to the Governor had been presented, & his Answer received. This threw us into Confusion: And Chace thought proper to tell

me he was surprized at my Obstinacy in pretending to set up my single Opinion against the solemn Vote of all my Brethren, and to think them so wavering & unsteady as to vote in the Afternoon contrary to the Resolution they had formed in the Morning. And Deans, who was with him had hastened to sign the other Memorial, cried out in a Passion, that he wou'd blot his name out of the Address to the Governor, if we wou'd not sign the other: in which I told him he was welcome to use his Pleasure. But that if they wou'd give me a patient Hearing, they might probably change their opinion, which was certainly better than to persist in an improper one, precipitately & inconsiderately enter'd into. Nor was it uncommon either in a Bench of Justices to alter a Judgment given, during the same Court: or for the Lower House of Assembly to reassume a Vote during the same Session. After much angry Contest, I requested the Gentlemen to consider what End they proposed to themselves? Was it not to bring our Complaints to the Ears of the Lord Proprietary? And was not that sufficiently done by addressing his Representative the Governor? Supposing we shou'd apply to the Committee of Aggrievances, cou'd any more be done, or cou'd it be done with equal Certainty? Did not the common Course of Business demonstrate this? Our Memorial goes in to the Committee; it must there pass an Examination before it can be brought into the House; and again runs the Hazard of a Vote before it can reach the Governor. And was not all this done a much shorter and more certain Way by addressing his Excellency directly, who no doubt, from that Confidence placed in him, wou'd more readily enter into the Matter, and assist us in the Redress? Whereas, suppose we shou'd apply to him and the Committee at the same Time, & upon the same Points: and his Excellency shou'd give us a favourable Answer, (which I cou'd with some Confidence promise them, as I had talked with him upon the Subject of the intended Memorial, & he had told me he wou'd gladly receive any Information from the Clergy concerning the Affairs of Religion, & give them the best Assistance in his

Power towards removing their Complaints) What must he think of us when the very same Matters appear, back'd at our Instance by the lower House of Assembly? May he not justly say, these Gentlemen, with a pretended Respect for his Lordship and Confidence in my Inclination to serve them, acquainted me by way of Memorial with certain Facts, to which I gave them a favourable Answer: Did they suspect my Memory, or my Sincerity, that they have taken this round-about method of bringing it a second Time to my Ears? And supposing his Excellency or my Lord to resent such a disrespectful Proceeding, cou'd we blame any but ourselves if we met with less Countenance from the Government than we cou'd wish, in matters that might concern us more nearly than the present Question? My Opinion was therefore, that we ought first to wait upon his Excellency, and receive his Answer. If that was favourable we ought to acquiesce in it, till Time shou'd shew its Effects. If his Actions correspond with his Words, which we had all the Reason in the World to believe, Our End was compleatly answered. If it shou'd appear otherwise, and that we had only been put off with Words, it wou'd then be time enough to make Application to the Legislative Body, and that in a way which cou'd give no reasonable Offence, but wou'd justify our Proceedings to the whole candid Part of Mankind. For that it was easy to advance a Step farther at any future time when it shou'd appear necessary; But it was not possible to recall a Step once taken.

M^r^ Chace angrily replied that if no other wou'd join with him, he wou'd go himself with that Paper to the Committee of Aggrievances (in which he was warmly seconded by M^r^ Deans); and that he knew it was expected from us. I answered, I shou'd be glad to know who expected it of us? He said, several Gentlemen of that Committee he had talk'd with. I told him, That Committee had a right to send for us if they thought fit, but to go without a Message from them was far from my Intentions. But if the Expectations of others were a Reason for our Actions, I cou'd point out another Matter

which was expected from us in a far more general way, & which wou'd be far more becoming in us to comply with, & gain us real Honour and Esteem. An Expectation raised by Mr Cradock's Sermon, which being so critically preached just before our intended Meeting, & thought proper by us to be printed, seemed to lay us under a Necessity of doing something by way of Address to the Proprietary for establishing a legal Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction for restraining the Irregularities of our own Body, and taking away that Reproach which did more real Injury to the Cause of our holy Religion than all the Attempts of Papists, separatists, & Infidels put together: And I hoped we wou'd not part till we had come to a Resolution in it. This caused a general Murmur, nor cou'd I hear any thing distinctly but that it was too delicate a Point to be touch'd on at present. I then called for the Vote whether we shou'd at this Time make any Application to the lower House? which so anger'd Mr Chace, that he told me I took a great Deal upon me, and had done very ill in speaking of Matters transacting among us to the Governor, or any one out of Doors. I retorted upon him that as I did not look upon us as a Court of Inquisition, I had not thought myself bound up to so strict a Secresy: which was plainly his own Case, in talking with Members of the Committee of Aggrievances and raising their Expectations. That I had told him, the Evening before, I was not of a Temper to bear a Reprimand I was not conscious of having deserved, and now must take the Liberty of giving him an Instance of it, by letting him know he took too much upon him, and had done very ill, in presuming to reprimand me without any Authority from my Brethren, to whom I was willing to submit my Cause, and beg their Pardon if they judged me guilty of any Indecency. That to have shewn less Heat and more Candour in his Proceedings wou'd have better suited his Character as a Clergyman: And that whatever Ends of Party or Popularity he had in View, I was neither to be persuaded against Reason, nor Brow-beaten into a Resolution of joining in them. I immediately retired

to the other End of the Room, and finding a general Confusion, and the Company divided into Parties, I took that Opportunity of confirming several in the moderate Side of the Question, especially as Deans had got into a personal Quarel with Chalmers who took my Part, and was carried on with much Warmth between them. At length Six, viz—Malcolme, Chalmers, Swift, Campbel, Claget & I voted against any Application to the Committee of Aggrievances; whilst Chace having got the Signature of Deans, Cradock, Brogden, & Magill, besides his own, to the other Memorial, went off with it directly, and delivered it to one of the Members of the Committee, (as I have Reason to believe) before M^{r} Malcolme, Campbel & I cou'd reach the Governor with ours, to which we received a most satisfactory answer in every Point.

The Conduct of M^{r} Chace on this Occasion has given great umbrage not only to many of his Brethren, among whom he will never be capable of forming any future Party, but to the Dissenters in general who have a great sway in the Province: As it is well known to them he was the Author of the 6th Art. in the Memorial, which he said he wou'd take upon himself to testify. But being examined before the Committee cou'd only offer a single Instance of one M^{r} Scougall a Dissenting Minister who came several Years ago into Somerset County, and appearing before the Magistrates to take the Oaths, they happened not to have the Body of Laws by them in which they are printed, but desired him to come the next Court. In the mean while, his Friends, desirous of hearing him preach, pressed him to it: Which he unwillingly complied with, tho' they told him he cou'd run no Hazard as it was not thro' his Default he had not complied with all the Formalities of the Law. He appeared the next Court, as the Magistrates had directed him: but M^{r} Chace, who then had a Parish in that County, having heard of it, was beforehand with him in lodging an Information against him, which however the Court thought fit to dismiss.—This Account of the Fact I had from Col^{l} Robert Jenkins Henry, a Member of the lower House &

one of the Provincial Justices: And must have happened at least nine Years ago, for I bought some of Mr Scougall's Books, after his Decease, the Year I came into the Country.

A remarkable Finesse of Doctr Carrol for obtaining a seeming Majority among the Clergy ought not to be omitted. Mr Campbell, a young Clergyman from Charles County, who had mentioned the Fact reported in the 5th Article, thought it proper, as Chace had laid it before the Committee, to offer himself voluntarily to be examined concerning it before he left Annapolis, rather than be obliged to answer their Summons at so great a Distance. Doctr Carroll told him Sir, you have behaved very well, Sir, upon this Occasion; and the Public, Sir, are obliged to you. And I suppose, Sir, as you know, Sir, these Matters to be Fact, that you have no Objection, Sir, to the signing this Paper among your worthy Brethren. Mr Campbell replied, with a becoming Spirit, I had, Sir, my particular Reasons, which I chuse not to mention here, for not signing that Paper when it was before us in a Body. And the same Reasons hold more Strongly against my signing it now, in the Absence of my Brethren: I must therefore, insist upon being excused. It is easy to see that, as Mr Campbell's name to that Paper wou'd have made the Sixth, and consequently an apparent Majority; instead of a Memorial from sundry of the Parochial Clergy as appears upon the proceedings, it wou'd have stood The Parochial Clergy of Maryland, and the House wou'd have rung with The Clergy, Sir, the Clergy. And a very worthy Gentleman of that Committee cou'd not help dropping to me that an Act of the Clergy wou'd have added great weight to their Report.

Mr Brogden gave in his Testimony before the Committee, as to Part of the 2d Article, of a Conversation he had with Turner Wootton High Sherf of Prince George's County, in which Mr Wootton told him that Basil Warren a Papist had endeavoured to persuade him to send his son to St Omers, mentioning the great Care taken of Youth, and the Cheapness of Commons & Education there, as Inducements. Mr Wootton

has since published an Affidavit in the *Maryland Gazette,* in which he absolutely denies that M^r^ Warren used any such Persuasion to him. But as the Affidav^t^ does not deny his having such a Conversation with M^r^ Brogden, whose Character for Veracity is unexceptionable, it has caused much Dispute on both Sides.

The Priests preaching in Port Tobacco Court-House at public Times was on Occasion of Criminals of that Communion going to Execution. The matter has given great Offence, and the Sheriff or Magistrates acted very imprudently in permitting it.

The Memorial thrown by our rash Minority before the Committee, was by them tack'd to their own Report concerning Popery, and fell together with it in the lower House. The Gentlemen who were for the Report as it stood, depending on their own Strength, insisted on the Question for receiving the whole, which occasioned its being thrown out in the Gross by the Majority. For had they consented to have debated it Paragraph by Paragraph, they wou'd certainly have had the Concurrence of the House to most of the Particulars.

SMITH FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

Continued from p. 73.

9. CHARLES SOMERSET SMITH[4] was born, with his twin brother Richard, 13 October, 1733 (family record), and died in Charles County in 1781. His will, dated 17 Nov., 1780, was proved 18 June, 1781. In it he names his children as given below, and leaves a bequest to Margaret Selwood and her daughter Elizabeth. Charles Somerset Smith and . . . . . his wife had issue:—

i. WALTER SMITH,[5] d. s. p. will proved in Charles Co. 19 Aug. 1802.
ii. CHARLES SOMERSET SMITH, mar. Ann Sothoron, and left issue.
iii. HENRY ARUNDEL SMITH, mar. in 1795 his cousin Dicandia Garland, but d. s. p.
iv. MARGARET SMITH.
v. MARY SMITH.

10. WALTER SMITH,[4] of Halls Croft, was born about 1715 and died in 1743. His will was proved in Calvert County, 1 Feb., 1743/4. He married Elizabeth Chew (who married, secondly, ... Hunt) and had one son:—

i. WALTER SMITH,[5] b. Jan'y 1739 ; d. unmar. 18 Feb. 1772.

11. DR. CLEMENT SMITH,[4] of Calvert County, was born about 1718, and died in 1792. His will, dated 10 Jan'y, 1787, was proved 28 Sept., 1792. According to family tradition he was educated and received his medical degree in England. He was elected a vestryman of All Saints Parish, 16 April, 1750 (Vestry Book), was Deputy Commissary of Calvert County from 1752 to 1777 (Commission Book), and was High Sheriff of the County from 16 Sept., 1772 to 9 Dec., 1775. He married his cousin Barbara Sim, daughter of Dr. Patrick Sim of Prince George's County and Mary his wife daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke. Mrs. Barbara Smith was therefore a grand niece of Clement Brooke, the maternal grandfather of her husband Dr. Clement Smith.

Dr. Clement Smith and Barbara (Sim) his wife had issue (order of birth uncertain):—

15. i. PATRICK SIM SMITH,[5] b. 1742 ; d. 1792.
16. ii. DR. WALTER SMITH of Georgetown, d. 29 Aug. 1796.
17. iii. RICHARD SMITH.
18. iv. LT.-COL. ALEXANDER LAWSON SMITH, b. 1754 ; d. Jan'y 1802.
v. DR. CLEMENT SMITH of Prince George's Co., b. 1756 ; d. 10 Dec. 1831 ; was married but left no male issue.
19. vi. DR. JOSEPH SIM SMITH, d. 5 Sept. 1822.
vii. JOHN ADDISON SMITH, a sea captain ; d. unmarried.
viii. MARY SIM SMITH, mar. Henry Huntt of Calvert Co.
ix. SUSANNA SMITH, d. unmar. 1824.
x. RACHEL SMITH, d. unmar. 1824

THE AFTER-STORY OF THE "GOOD INTENT."

With reference to this ill-starred vessel, there will be found in our Society's volume *The Eden Correspondence,* the following extracts from a letter addressed by Governor Eden, under date Annapolis, February 21st, 1770, to the Secretary of State, The Earl of Hillsborough, at London, viz:

1. "The Brig sails tomorrow for England, liable to be seized in the first English Port she enters, for carry-back India Goods and other Things contrary to the Condition of the Bonds given in Shipping them; liable also to Actions on every Bill of Lading given by the Captain, who could act no otherwise than he has done, any more than the Merchants concerned.
2. "The Collector and Surveyor of this Port Messrs. Calvert and Eddis, have wrote fully on this Head to the Commissioners of the Customs in London, who probably will apply to Your Lordship for your Directions how to Act with respect to the Vessel. I can only say, My Lord, that the Captain was obliged to Act as he has done, and that, as neither He, nor his Employer are to blame, the Compulsion upon them will, I hope entitle them to some Indulgence."

We further learn, from the Proceedings of The Committee, that "the *Good Intent* with *all* the Goods, sailed from *Annapolis,* for *London,* on Tuesday the 27th *February,* 1770."

Diligent search was lately made in London for the letter written by the Collector and Surveyor of Annapolis, and for any action thereon by the Commissioners of Customs, but this material must have perished, with many other valuable records, in the great London Custom House Fire on February 12, 1814. The few records saved on that occasion may now be found among the uncalendared Treasury bundles of the Public Record Office, and these were carefully dissected without result. Nothing remained but to examine the newspapers of the time, and from them we learn that the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, touched

at Deal, April 23d, 1770, and arrived at Gravesend, below London, on the 25th of the same month. On the 21st of May, 1770, the *Good Intent,* Captain Errington, sailed from Deal for Galway, arriving at last named port on June 15th following. No mention whatever is made in the newspapers of the circumstances of the vessel's expulsion from Maryland, the Boston massacre appearing to absorb journalistic attention to the exclusion of all other American news of the period.

The fact that the *Good Intent,* after return to England, continued in trade without change of Captain, would indicate that the vessel received from the British authorities the "Indulgence" solicited by Gov. Eden—whose letter of 21st February, 1770, was received by Lord Hillsborough on April 26th, 1770, the day after the vessel's arrival at Gravesend.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

BALTIMORE, *November* 11th, 1908.

COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION.

Among the most interesting and instructive documents of the Revolutionary period, are the Journals of the Committees of Observation in the several counties. The Maryland Historical Society is desirous of procuring either the originals or copies of such as are in existence. It already has, or can procure those of the Middle and Upper District of Frederick County, of Harford and of Baltimore counties. Any one who may know of the existence of other of these Journals will confer a favor by communicating with the Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of October 12th, 1908.—The opening meeting of the fall brought out an unusually large attendance of members. The additions reported to the library of the Society showed a large number of acquisitions, prominent among which was a volume on the Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia, issued by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and *Ten Years of Upper Canada*, by Lady Matilda Edgar. The additions to the gallery and collections were even more noteworthy. The most important of these were portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella, painted by Alfred J. Miller (1810-1874), a Baltimore artist and pupil of Sully. These were presented to the Society in the name of the late Miss Harriet A. Miller, a sister of the artist through Mr. Decatur H. Miller, Jr. Other additions of note were a memorial volume of General Ross, presented by Rev. L. B. Brown, consisting of photographs of the General, his grave, the memorial erected to him in Westminster Abbey, and other photographs made by Mr. Brown of objects of interest in connection with the General; also three lithographs bequeathed to the Society by the late Mary P. Boyd, the subjects being the capture by the *Frolic* by the *Wasp*, the capture of the *Macedonian*, and a view of Baltimore in 1850. Mr. Richard D. Fisher enriched the collections of the Society by the presentation of Moll's map of Virginia and Maryland (1746) and Bowen's map of Virginia (1752).

The portraits of the various Presidents of the Society had during the summer been brought down to the main room of the Society, and were so disposed about the room as to add greatly to its attractiveness.

From the Committee on Publications announcement was made of the completion and issuance of the XXVIII volume of the State Archives. This contains the proceedings of the Council from 1732 to 1753.

New members were elected as follows: Active: Rev. John F. Goucher, William H. Lytle; corresponding: Henry J. Brown.

The list of deaths of members announced was larger than usual, and included Rev. Haslett McKim, J. Wilson Patterson, Charles Weber, Jr., and Samuel Evans, active members, and J. Watts de Peyster and A. R. Spofford, corresponding members.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner entertained the members with a paper entitled "New Light on the Provincial History of Maryland from British Archives," under which appellation the author found full play for a very genial and gentle humor over the character and quantity of beverages taken on board the *Ark* and the *Dove* as set out in an ancient admiralty suit in England, and also an account of the fast colts of Governor Horatio Sharpe.

Meeting of November 9th, 1908.—The resignation of Miss Grace Balch was presented and accepted at this meeting, and the correspondence of the month was presented by the corresponding secretary. The most important letters were, one from British Guiana asking for information which might tend to throw light on the lot of the "Bondservant" in the Barbadoes during the 17th and 18th centuries, a class of whom comparatively little is known, although after their terms of service had expired a number found their way to the American Colonies; and the other suggesting that the inhabitants of Maryland were known by the nickname of "Crawfish," and asking for the origin of the appellation.

The elections to membership were; Active: G. Frank Bailey, Parker Cook, Charles Goldsborough, Elmer Harn, Miss Salina Keighler, Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Lynn R. Meckins, T. Scott Offutt, Mrs. J. Frank Parran, and Miss Kate W. Weaver;

Associate: Willard L. Morse; Corresponding: Oliver L. Lampson, of London.

The Council reported favorably a proposition to amend the Constitution, the effect of which, if adopted, will be to reduce the dues for those elected to membership during the fall months from $5. to $3. for the portion of the year, and to furnish all such members with the *Magazine* for the entire calendar year. The proposed amendment was laid over under the rule until the December meeting.

The death was announced during the month of Mr. John F. Parlett, and Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman. When the announcement had been made by the recording secretary, President Cohen said:

"The announcement of the death of Daniel Coit Gilman takes from our roll the name of one of our most distinguished and most valued members.

"Mr. Gilman became a member of this Society in January, 1876, within a few months of his coming to our City as the President of the Johns Hopkins University.

"He took from the outstart much interest in the activities of the Society From him came the suggestion of celebrating the sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of Baltimore—an occasion in which this Society took a prominent part.

"In later years, though not actively participating in the conduct of the Society's affairs, he always maintained his interest in its work. It is with grateful feeling that the members of the Society record their regard and esteem for the man and their appreciation of the eminent services he rendered to his fellow citizens of Baltimore.

"The Chair had requested Mr. Clayton C. Hall to prepare a minute for this occasion. He has been pleased to do so and regrets his inability to be present and offer it in person; in his absence the Chair will ask Vice-President Harris to present it for him."

Mr. Harris thereupon read the following minute:

Mr. President:

In the list of members of this Society whose deaths have occurred since our last meeting, appears the name of Daniel Coit Gilman. It seems to me that in the case of a man so distinguished, and whose life has been so useful in this community, his death should not be passed over with the mere recordation of the fact.

Mr. Gilman came to Baltimore at the invitation of the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University one-third of a century ago, and during the entire period of his residence here he was devoted to the promotion of everything that tended to the good of the community. He served upon the Board of Public School Commissioners; he was a member of the Commission by which the new City charter was drafted; for some time he was President of the Charity Organization Society; he was, moreover, appointed by President Cleveland a member of the International Commission upon the boundary of Venezuela; but these facts are mere illustrations of his manifold activities.

His great work was the organization of a university, the first in America which fully exemplified the university idea. There were colleges before, which called themselves universities, but it was not until the way was shown at the Johns Hopkins that the university idea was developed in this country.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in an address delivered in this city on February 22, 1902, paid this tribute. He said: "I want to testify that the Graduate School of Harvard University, started feebly in 1870 and 1871, did not thrive until the example of Johns Hopkins forced our Faculty to put their strength into the development of our instructions for graduates; and what was true of Harvard was true of every other university in the land which aspired to create an advanced school of arts and sciences." It may therefore be truly said of Mr. Gilman that he created university life in America as distinguished from college training and discipline.

Mr. Gilman's wonderful ability in organization was shown

in the skill with which he selected and gathered about him in the Faculty of the University men eminently qualified to carry out the university idea. Some of them, men who had already achieved a world-wide celebrity; others, young men with as yet no reputation, but in whom he quickly discerned the stamp of genius. His own capacity for work was great, and no one could come under his influence without being inspired to do his utmost. After his retirement from the Presidency of the University, upon the completion of twenty-six years of service, he was honored by selection as organizer of the Carnegie Institute for Research, and he entered upon this new work with all the enthusiasm of youth, though he had already filled out the three score years and ten allotted to man.

It seems to me fitting, Sir, that the death of such a man should receive more than a passing notice. I therefore offer and move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society recognizes that in the death of Daniel Coit Gilman it has lost one of its most distinguished and valued members; a man whose name must ever be held in honor, not only for his achievements in the field of education, wherein he raised and set the standard for university education in America, but also for his devotion to, and activity in, the promotion of the good of the Commonwealth.

The resolution having been duly seconded, it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Captain Henry P. Goddard read the paper of the evening, the title of which was "Distinguished Marylanders I have known," and in it he gave in pleasing form, anecdotes and personal reminiscences of Severn Teackle Wallis, Judge Hugh L. Bond, General Bradley T. Johnson, Col. John R. Kenly, Adjutant General H. Kyd Douglass, Col. Charles Marshall, Admiral George B. Balch, John L. Thomas, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Judge George William Brown, Daniel Coit Gilman, John W. McCoy, and others. The paper was of unusual interest and regret was expressed by a number of the members present that the author felt himself obliged to hurry as rapidly as he did towards the close of the reading.

INDEX

To Names of Persons and Places in Vol. III.

(Names of Authors in small capitals.)

Abbington, John, 164.
Abingdon (ship), 101.
Abotts, John, 161.
Acadians Transported to Maryland, by Basil Sollers, 1.
Acquackanach bridge, 107.
Acton Park, 69.
Adams, Mr., 367.
Addison, Mr., 266.
Eleanor, 73.
Thos. Col., 70.
Thos., 73.
Adelon, Pierre (of Bordeaux), 102.
Admiral of Maryland, 277.
Admiralty Courts, 143.
Adriana (ship), 101.
Aguchanack bridge, 105.
Aldermason, 70.
Alexander (ship), 101.
Alexandra, 102.
Alexandria (ship), 101, 118.
All Saints Parish, 258.
Frederick Co., 271.
Allen, Wm., 167.
Amberly, Simon, 65.
Ambrose, Miss, 274.
Amersland, 22.
Anderson, 173.
Wm., 185, 243, 352.
Ann (ship), 173.
Annapolis, 4, 10, 11, 36, 48, 49, 51, 118, 141, 144, 241, 242, 244, 246, 249, 253, 256, 257, 265, 330, 340, 364, 384.
Annapolis (ship), 101.
Annarundell, 232.
Anne Arundel Co., 241.
Assoc., 144.
Anne Arundel, 232, 241, 242, 249.
Anne Arundel Co., 52, 142.
Anne Arundell Manor, 212, 306.
Antelope (ship), 101.
Antiquities, Roman, 223, 224.
Aquekanack Bridge, 105, 107.
Armenian, Vale, 60.
Arnold, Benedict, 187.
Arundal Manor, 131.
Assembly Sessions, 334.
Association, 352.
Association of Traders, 241, 248, 249.
Athelstan, King, 209, 210.
Atkinson, Michael, 45, 46, 47.
Auber, Enias, 19.
Jos., 20.
Augmentation Office, 203.
Augustine Parish, Cecil County, 266, 271.
Avalon, 204, 277.

"Babylon's Fall," Leonard Strong, 228.
Bacchus (ship), 102.
Bachelor's Rest, 58.
Bacon, Thos., 257,-8,-9,-60, 263, 265, 269, 271, 272, 365.
Baines, Christopher, 68.
Ann, 68.
Baintree, 11.
Baker, Miss, 215, 216, 217, 222.
Mr., 216, 217, 218, 222.
Ball Fryer Ferry, 117.
Baltimore, Geo., 198.
Lady, 132, 198.
Lord, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 228, 231.
Baltimore, 102, 118, 137, 241.
beginnings of, 51.

Balsa (ship), 173.
Balto. Co., 11, 12, 36, 117, 241, 247, 249.
Baltimore (ship), 101.
Baltimore, Threatened, 138.
Balto. Town, 256, 343.
Baltamore, Warning to Lord, 228.
Bank (United States), 122, 125.
Barbadoes, 174.
Barban, Jos., 20.
Barber, Luke, 164.
Barbuda, 174.
Barcelona, 284.
Bare, John Geo., 45.
Baring Bros. & Co., 121.
Barkely, Sir W., 229, 235.
Barking (Abbey of), 199.
Barkeley, Sir Wm., 235.
Barnes, Abraham, 149.
Barrett, Wm., 167.
Bath, 202.
Batt, Humphrey, 70.
Batten, 58.
Batten, Lydia, 58.
Thos., 57.
Wm., 54, 57.
Beake, Mr., 319.
Beale, Benj., 17.
John, 184.
Beall, Alex., 4.
Josias, 149.
Beatty, Capt. Wm., Journal (1776–81), 104.
Beatty, Henry, 104.
Beggars (ship), 101.
Bel Air, 140.
Bell, Mathew, 277.
Bell, Matthew, 278.
Bellnap, Mr., 116.
Benison (ship), 101.
Bennett, Rich., 53, 230, 232.
Bennet, Rich., 230, 232.
Bennington (ship), 101.
Berbine, —— 19.
Berkley, Jack, 327.
Berkshire, 227.
Bernard, Chas., 184.
Bernard, Mrs., 211.
Betsy (ship), 101, 156, 246, 343.
Benbow, Jo., 168.
Bever Damm, 163.
Neck, 162.
Biron's, 117.
Biron, Mr., 117.
Births and Deaths Register, 23.
Bison, 117.
Black Joke (ship), 101.
Black Prince (ship), 101.
Blake, John Sayer, 185.
Blakes and Sawyer of Charleston, 102.
Blanc, ——, 19.
Blay, Edw., 58.
Rachel, 59.
Wm., 53, 54, 58, 59.
Blazing Star Ferry, 108.
Blossom (ship), 101.
Blunstone, Saml., 37, 46, 47.
Boardly, Mr., 130, 212, 289.
Bodely (Bordly), 128.
Bodely, 130.
Bodkin Pt., 60.
Boisseaux, Mr., 205.
Bolcs, John, 158.
Bombay, 112.
Bond, Alice, 184.
Ann, 184.
Barnet, 184.
Mary, 184.
Peter, 184.
Thos., 48.
Wm., 184.
W. W., 184.
Bond's Manor, 48.
Booker, 169.
Bordly, 330.
Bordly, J. B., 192.
Boston, 3, 6, 143.
Botetourt, Lord, 227–8.
Bottle Hill, 118.
Bowles, Mrs., 306.
John, 58.
Bowly, Dan'l, 103.
Braddock, 1, 2.
Defeat, 4.
Braddock, Gen'l, 1, 2, 3, 185.

Bradford, Gov., Correspondence, contributed by W. S. Myers, 176.
Bradner, Capt, 116.
Brandewine, 109.
Brassey, Issabel, 19.
Bray, Wm., 53.
Dr., 195, 196.
Brent, Capt., 30.
Mistress Mary, 159.
Mistress Margaret, 159.
Brereton, Thos., 184.
Brerewood, 227, 326.
Charlotte, 204, 205, 320, 322, 332.
Francis, 194, 204, 205, 210.
Mrs., 213, 214, 219.
Mr., 214, 227, 330, 332.
Thomas, 193, 333, 337.
Thos. W., 194.
Bridges, Jno., 224.
Brimpton, 296.
Brinks, Dr., 164.
Bristol, 108, 114.
British America, 141.
Brodrick, 302.
Broderick, Col., 116.
Brogden, 366, 382, 383.
Brogden, Wm., 258, 263.
Mr., 266, 271.
Brook, Robt., 58.
Brooke, Chas., 68.
Clement, 72.
Eliz., 68, 69.
Francis, 162.
Henry, 68.
Jane, 72.
Mary (Mainwaring), 68.
Robt., 68, 161.
Roger, 69.
Susanna, 72.
Thos., 70.
Brooke Place Manor, 68.
Brooke Ridge, 68.
Brown, Sir Chas., 291, 293.
Mr., 117, 266.
Rich'd, 258, 271.
Thos., 273.
Brown's Creek, 118.
Brunswick, 106, 108, 113.
Bryrwood, Francis, 285.
Chas., 295.
Bryson, Andrew, 156.
Buchan and Cowen, 243.
Buchanan, Andrew, 243, 352, 356.
Archibald, 103, 243, 346–7, 355, 356, 357, 359.
Arthur, 47.
Geo., 103.
Jas., 154.
John, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 350, 353, 356, 360, 361.
Sam'l, 240, 249, 346–7, 361, 362.
Buckskin (ship), 101.
Bulford, 48.
Bump, Chas. Weathers, First Grants on Patapsco, 51.
Burford, Edw., 65.
Burgoin, 111.
Bush River, 184.
Butler, Cecilius, 68.
Buttermilk Falls, 118.

Caddet, 204, 205.
Calais, 199.
Calhoun, Jas., 103.
Callister, ——, 11, 12, 13.
Calverly, 198.
Calvert, Leonard Benedict, Esq., by B. C. Steiner, 191.
Concluded, 283.
Calvert, Benedict Leonard, 184, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 201, 308, 341, 342.
Capt., 325.
Cecil, 51, 192, 194, 195, 219, 221, 226, 227, 258, 259, 260.
Letter, 283, 291, 293, 294, 308, 312, 325, 341.
Cecilius, 62–5, 259, 260, 273, 277, 315.

Calvert, Lady Charlotte, 192.
Lot (Charlotte), 193, 214.
Charlotte, 192, 294, 341.
Chas., 55, 62, 130, 192, 181, 184, 193, 264, 309, 312. 341.
Calvert, Collector, 386.
Calvert, Edward Henry, 184, 194, 295, 296, 298, 308, 312.
Edward, 325, 341.
Eliz., 341.
Frederick, 194, 260, 269.
Frederick, letter, 259.
Jane, 194, 203, 341.
Leonard, 51, 159, 315.
Margt., 184, 329.
Mr., 219.
Mrs., 209.
Nanny, 332.
Philip, 170, 181.
Calvert, Arms, 198.
Calvert Co. Judges, 178.
Calverton Co., 163.
Camden (ship), 101.
Camden, 143.
Campbell, 366, 374, 382, 383.
Mr., 323.
Eleanora, 184.
Isaac, 258, 266, 271.
Robt., 184.
Wm., 184.
Campden, 200, 201, 202.
Canada, 3.
Cannon's house, 40, 42, 43.
Cannon, Sophia, 42, 44, 45.
Wm., 38, 39, 42, 43, 48.
Cape Clear, 173.
Capper, John, 47.
Carol, Dr., 368, 383.
Carroll, Chas., 18, 149.
Carroll, Jas., 3, 302, 303.
Cartwright, ——, 284.
Cary, Nich., 166.
Thos., 168.
CASE OF THE GOOD INTENT, 141, 240, 342. See (GOOD INTENT).
Cassenton, 200.
Caterpillars, Pest, 335.
Cathera, 173.
Catholic Church, 61.
Cato (ship), 101.
Cecil Co., 113, 133.
Cecil Co. Hist., 19, 20.
Cedar Creek, 118.
Celeron de Bienville, 189.
Centurion (ship), 101.
Ceres (ship), 172.
Chace, Thos., 258, 264, 265, 266, 271, 365, 366, 367, 371, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 380, 382.
Chace, see Chase.
Chaille, Peter, 149.
Chalmers, 174.
Mr., 266, 378, 382.
Walter, 258, 271.
Chalumeau, Lieut., 171.
Chamberlain, Jos., 103.
Chamberlaine, Jas. L., 149.
Chamberlayne, Jas., 330.
Chance (ship), 101.
Chandler, Major, 238.
Chandlee, Nich., 168.
Charles I (King), 198.
Charles, Ld. Balto., (letter from Gov. Ogle), 127.
Charlotte, 118.
Charlotte (vessel), 199.
Charter of Maryland, 26.
Chase (ship), 101. See Chace.
Chelsea, 299.
Cherry, Mr., 195, 196.
Chesapeake Bay, 30.
Chester, 108, 109, 110, 116.
Chester River, 273, 275.
Chestertown, 273, 274, 276.
Chestnut Hill, 111.
Chew, Eliz., 385.
Mr., 305, 319.
Childs, Sir Francis, 319.
Choptank River, 10, 11, 183.
Christ Church College, 202.
Christ's Church Parish, Queen Anne Co., 271.
Christie, Capt., 247, 248, 251, 252.
Christine, 32.
Christine Creek, 29.
CHURCH, REQUEST FOR, 179.

Church, Thos., 7, 8.
Church Creek, 275.
Claggett, 366, 378, 382.
Clagett, Capt. Thos., 68.
Claggett, Mr., 183.
W., 183.
Claiborne Island, 159.
Claiborne, Col., 276.
Wm., 30, 52, 53, 232.
Clarke, Mr., 31.
Clark, Patrick, 47.
Wm., 47.
Claybourne, Capt., 30.
Clergy, 257, 267, 269, 271.
Clergy, Proceedings of Parochial, 257, 364.
Cleveland, Duchess of, 192, 197.
Cleyborne, Wm., 230, 232.
Clifton, 182.
Clinton, Capt., 287.
Cockburn, Adm'l, 136, 137, 138.
Cock, John, 171.
Cockram, 198.
Cockshutt, 160.
Widow, 163.
Cohen, Mendes (Contributed by),
Letter of Geo. Peabody, 119.
Denization of Augustine Herman, 170.
Cokesbury College, 189.
Cole, Robt., 164.
Colley, Mr., 296.
Columbus (ship) 101.
Committee of Observation (Note), 387.
Commonwealth of England, 231, 237, 238.
Concord (ship), 101.
Concord Point, 138.
Conference between Penn and Talbot at New Castle, 1634, 21.
Conhodah, 48.
Connecticut, 114.
Conogocheague, 186.
Constantine, 209.
Coode, 56.
John, 65.
Cook, Andrew, 183.
Eben, 183.
Anne, 183.
Cooke, Rev. George, 71.
Jane, 71, 72.
Cooke's Point, 183.
Cooledge, Judson, 243, 251, 252, 253, 350–3, 355, 357, 358, 359.
Cornwallis, 57, 111.
Cornwalleys, Capt., 163.
Cortland Manor, 106.
Council of Safety (ship), 102.
Council of State, 230.
Coulthred, Thos., 184.
Court House (Balto.), 19.
Cowen, 346, 355.
Cowpens, Battle of, 119.
Cox, Joseph, 182.
Wm., 243, 353.
Crabb, Jane, 71, 72.
Thos., 71.
Cradock, Thos., 258, 263, 266, 271, 365, 366, 368, 382.
Craighill, W. P., 188.
Cram Hall, 327.
Cranwell, Jon., 182.
Crawford, John, 184.
Creaell's Ferry, 112.
Creighton, Capt., 254.
Creole (ship), 175.
Cresap, Thos., Attack on House, 33.
Crookshanks, Chas., 103.
Crotan's Bridge, 115.
Crow, Mr., 306, 319.
Crowe, Christopher, 192.
Mr., 209, 212, 283, 294.
Crowton Bridge, 106.
Cumberland, 186.
Cummings, 117.
Curson, Richd & Co., 103.
Curtis, Edmund, 230, 232.

Dare, Alethea, 71.
Mary, 71.
Nath., 71.
Darnall, Mr., 208, 209, 212, 306.
Eliz., 72.
Henry, 72.
John, 315.
Dashill, ——, 19.
Davidson, John, 103.
Davies, Allen, 71.
Margt., 71.
Davis, Geo. L. L., 273.
Dawkins, Wm., 69.
Dawson, Jos., 103.
Deans, Rev. Hugh, 243, 257, 258, 265, 266, 271, 352, 354, 366, 373, 377, 382.
Dear Bought, 58.
Debore, Gen., 108.
Debts, State, 120.
Deer Creek, 279.
Delany, 130.
Delaware River, 29, 106, 111.
Delaware (ship), 101.
Delaware Indians, 25.
Delaware and Pennsylvania Boundary, 335.
Delight (ship), 102.
Delworthstown, 112.
Deney, Comtessa (ship), 101.
Denison & Co., 126.
Dennis, Henry, 103.
Denmarke, 24.
Derrick, John, 112.
Dick, Jas., 149, 241, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 352, 354, 356.
Dick and Stewart, 154, 155, 156, 157, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 347–8, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360.
Dickinson, Chas., 149.
Dickson, James, 149.
Digby, Capt. Saml., 159.
Diggs, Dudley, 8.
John, 245.
Diligent (ship), 176.
Dieppe, 199.
Dispatch (ship), 102.
Ditchley, 197, 200, 295.
Dod, Mr., 114.
Dolphin (ship), 79, 101.
Donald, Eliz., 184.
Donia, Anthony (ship), 101.
Dorchester (ship), 101.
Co., 374.
Dorsey, Edward, 243, 353, 358, 360, 361.
John, 103, 149.
Sam'l, 243, 353, 358, 361.
Douglas, Rich. H., 171.
Dounkan, Capt., 300.
Dove (ship), 101.
Dover, 112.
Down, P., 112.
Downe, Abraham, 183.
Jos., 183.
Eliz., 183.
Doyly, Robt., 167.
Dragon (ship), 101.
Dudley, Lord, 327.
Duke of York (ship), 174.
Dulany, Danl., 10, 13, 70, 337, 338.
Mr., 130.
Dumesire & Lamaigre, 102.
Dunelm, 204.
Dunbar's Regt., 186, 187.
Durand, Jas. & Co. (of Fredericksburg, Va.,) 102.
Wm., 55, 233, 236, 237, 238.
Rich., 232, 233.
Saul, 55, 237.
Durham, 28, 29.
Dutch, 25, 26.
Duties, 143, 145.

Eagle (ship), 101.
Eales, Catherine, 182.
Earl, Michael, 149.
Eastern Neck Island, 275.
Ebbitt, Edw., 183.
Eclipse (ship), 101.
Economics and Politics in Maryland, 330.
Eddis, Wm., 386.
Eden, Gov., Correspondence, 141, 386.
Eden, Gov., 387.
John, 149.

Edward (ship), 172.
Edward, King, 202.
Edwards, Debora, 181.
Edwards, Michael, 174.
Elizabeth (ship), 7,
Elizabeth town, 108.
Elkridge, 59.
Elk River, 25, 129.
Elk skins, 24.
Elkton, 138.
Ellison, John, 36, 37.
Eltonhead, 235.
Edw., 161, 163, 164.
Eltonhead, Wm., 234.
Elwes, Anne, 181.
Thomas, 181.
Encrease (ship), 133.
England, 242.
England, Church of, 370.
English Statutes, 336, 337.
Englishtown, 113.
Ennalls, Wm., 149.
Enterprize (ship), 102.
Epsom, 193, 203, 216, 222, 319.
Errington, Capt., 141, 142, 241, 244, 246, 253, 256, 352, 354, 359, 360, 386, 387.
Eure, Katheryne, 166.
Evans, Edw., 50.
Rachel, 38, 41, 44, 50, 51.
Evelin, Robt., 161.
Evens, Wm., 161, 166.
Ewer, John, 244, 361.
Rich., 53, 54, 59, 233.
Walter, 244, 361.
Ewing, Robt., 103.
Eyons, 131.

Fair American (ship), 101.
Falmouth, 127.
Fame (ship), 254.
Fanny (ship), 101.
Fansham, Mrs., 327.
Fairfax, Ferdinand, 169.
Farman, Zeb., 7.
Farmer's letters, 143.
Farre, Agnus, 182.
Daniel, 182.
Farrer, Thos., 356.
Farrold, Thos., 20.
Fassett, John, 103.
Faubourg, St. Germain, 204.
Felicity (ship), 102.
Fendall, Josias, 58, 234, 235, 277.
Phil. R., 149.
Ferguson, Major, 117.
Ferry Creek, 55.
Fielding, Diana, 292, 299.
Fielding, Lady Diana, 308.
Fifer, Edw., 174.
Fisher, Richard D., 141, 387.
(Contributed by), Case of the Good Intent, concluded, 342.
Privateer Lawrence, 171.
Fishing Creek, 56.
Fishkill, 106, 115, 116.
Fitzroy, Lee, 325.
Fleete, Capt. Henry, 158.
Florence, 210, 287.
Florida, 116.
Fly (ship), 102.
Foote, Rich., 167.
Ford's Farm, 118.
Forester, Mr., 266.
Forrest, Uriah, 188.
Fort Cumberland, 187.
Fort DuQuesne, 185.
Fort Edward, 9.
Fort Johnson, 171.
Fort Lee, 105.
Fort Washington, 104, 105.
Forward, Mr., 225.
Foster, Richard, 158.
Fotterill, Ed., 18, 19.
Fouey, Anne, 181.
Nich., 181.
Robt., 181.
Fountain, Thos., 168.
Fountain (ship), 101.
Fox (ship), 101.
Foy, Miles, 35.
Francis, 39, 42.
France, 120.

Franklin (ship), 101.
Frederick, 118.
Frederick, Prince of Wales, 193.
Frederick the Great of Prussia, 193.
Fredericksburg, 115.
Frederick Co., 14, 117.
Fredericktown, 19, 186.
Freeholders, 144.
Free Mason (ship), 102.
French and Indians, 2, 4.
French Neutrals, see Acadian, 1, 3, 4.
Frenchtown, 19, 138.
Friend, Dr., 197, 216, 321.
Friendship (ship), 102.
Frisby, Sarah, 133.
Jas., 133.
Fuller, Capt., 55, 236, 237, 238.
Wm., 232, 233.

Gage, Gov., 20.
Galbraith, Ellen, 182.
Gamble, Archibald, 103.
Gantt, Edward, 149.
Gardiner, Luke, 162.
Garland, Dicandia, 385.
Garraty, 374.
Gaspee Bay, 20.
Gates, Gen., 118, 187.
Gates, Gen. (ship), 101.
General Association of Traders, 241, 244, 245.
George and Vulture (inn), 206.
Georgetown, 134, 135, 136, 137.
Germantown, 110, 111.
Gerrard, Capt., 238.
Gibbon, Saml., 181.
Gibbons, Maj., 162.
Gibbs, Rich., 181.
Gibson, Mrs. Jas., 192.
John, 184.
Gilbert, John, 181.
Gill, Benj., 160.
Gillett, Augustin, 54, 58.
Gillet, 54.
Gilpin, Joseph, 149.
Gisse, Dr., 197.
Gist, Mr. 330.
Gist, Gen. (ship), 101.
Gist, N., 115.
Glass, duty on, 143.
Glastonbury, 203.
Gloucestershire, 197.
Glover, John, 167.
Grammar, John, 66.
Godfrey, Thos., 287.
Godlington, Thos., 168.
Godwin, Parke, 177.
Golden Fortune (ship), 233.
Golden Lion (ship), 236.
Goldsborough, Mrs., 138.
Robt. 4th, 149.
Good Adventure (ship), 102.
Good Intent, Case of, contributed by Richard D. Fisher, 141, 240, 342.
Good Intent, After-Story, contributed by Richard D. Fisher, 386.
Good Intent (ship), 141, 142, 240, 241, 244, 246, 253, 256, 342, 343, 344, 348, 352, 354, 356, 357, 358, 363, 386, 387.
Goode, Michael, 278.
Goodricke, Geo., 164.
Goods, Importation, 354–5.
Goodwin, Wm., 348.
Gordon, Patrick, 329.
Robt., 38, 49.
Gorsuch, Chas., 51.
Gould, 19.
Grahame, Charles, 149.
Grampus (ship), 102.
Grand Pré, 7.
Granger, Eneas, 20.
J. B., 20.
Graves, 302.
Mr., 210.
Gravesend, 387.
Graves, Rich., 201.
Gray's Inn Creek, 273.
Gray's Inn, 274.
Great Britain, 142, 144.
Greeley, Horace, 177.
Greene, Gen., 118, 188.
Green, Anne Catherine, 141.
Greenfield, Thos. Truman, 70.
Greig, Capt., 246, 252.
Gregoire Coffee House, 204.

Greyhound (ship), 101.
Grieg, Capt., 246.
Griffith, Mr., 359.
Josh., 243, 352, 354.
Griffith's Annals, 18.
Grove, Mrs., 332.
Mr., 287.
Guilford, 301, 307.
Guilford Court House, 118.
Guilford, Lord, 195.
Guiny Friggot (ship), 230.
Guither, Capt., 238.
Gulf Mills, 111.
Gunpowder River, 184.
Guttro, ——, 19.
Gwinn, John, 103.

Hackensack, 105, 116.
Hackney, 326.
Halifax, 3, 16.
Hall, ——, 116.
HALL, C. C., Maryland, Land of Sanctuary, review, 61.
Hall, Chas., 183.
John, 243, 352, 354.
Rachel, 70.
Rich'd, 70.
Hall's Craft, 69, 72, 385.
Haly's Ferry, 118.
Hamilton, Mr., 266, 305.
John, 258, 271.
Hammond, Wm., 103.
Hampill, Edw., 47.
Hanover, 108.
Hanson, John, junior, 149.
Walter, 149.
Harcourt, Philip, 197.
Harford Co., 117, 138.
Harlequin (ship), 102.
Harold, Earl, 329.
Harris, John, 167.
Mr., 319.
Harrison (ship), 172, 174.
Harrison, Mr., 31, 266.
Benj, 134, 136.
Richard, 72.
Wm. H., 134.
Harvey, Nicholas, 160.
Harwich, 193.
Hatton, Mr., 163.
Thos., 230, 231.
Havana, 171.
Havre de Grace, destruction by British, 138.
Hawk (ship), 101.
Hawkin's Pleas, 33.
Hawley, Jerome, 159.
Jeremy, 185.
Hawsteed, Wm., 183.
Haywood, Nich., 177.
Sam'l, 169.
Stephen, 169.
Hazard (ship), 176.
Head of Elk, 118.
Heamans, Capt., 237.
Hearne, Thos, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 202, 203, 209, 210, 222, 225, 302, 338.
Heidegger, Mr., 293.
Hell-Gate, 104.
Hemsley, Wm., 103.
Hendall, Capt., 238.
Henderson, Mr. 366.
Hendrick, Capt., 247, 343.
Hendricks, Henry, 47.
Henry, Col. R. Jenkins, 382.
Milford, 227.
Henry (ship), 102.
Hepburn, 354.
John, 249, 253, 255, 256.
Herald's Office, 198.
Hercules (ship), 102.
HERMAN, AUGUSTINE, DENIZATION OF, 170.
Hero (ship), 102.
Herring Creek, 56, 235, 258.
Anne Arundel County, 271.
Herrington, Jacob, 48, 50.
Heys, Jas., 167.
Hick's Creek, 119.
Higginbothan, Chas., 39, 41, 43, 45, 47.
Hildesley, Eleanor, 158.
Hill, Adam, 184.
Richard, 183.
Hillsborough, 118.

Hodges, Mr., 274.
Holdsworth, Thos., 69.
340.
Holkar (the Maratha Raja), (ship), 101.
Holland, 120.
Hollingsworth, Jesse, 103.
Hollyday, James, 149.
Hooe & Harrison (of Alex.), 103.
Robt. Townsend (of Chas. Co.), 103.
Hook Island, 112.
Hope (ship), 102, 173.
Hope & Co., 120, 121, 126.
Hopewell, 112.
Horsey, Mr., 287.
Horton, 204, 285, 319, 326.
Hoskins, Bennett, 164.
Hottinguen & Co., 121.
House, Anson C., 118.
Howard, John Beale, 149.
John, 279.
Philip, 279.
Hoxton, Hyde, 72.
Walter, 72.
Howel's Creek, 55.
Huber, ——, 19.
Hudgins, Francis, 69.
Hulbert, Peter, 20.
Humming Bird (ship), 101.
Hunt, ——, 385.
Hunter, Saml., 258, 271.
Mr., 266.
Hunting field, 273, 274.
Huth & Co., 121.
Hyde, Capt., 213, 216, 307–313, 319.
Cath., 194.
Fred., 284.
Jack, 209.
Jane, 194, 342.
John, 183, 194.
Mr., 131, 205, 214, 215, 219.
Mary, 194.
Philip, 194.
Hydes, 227.

Importation of goods, 141, 142.
Importations, 147.
Imports, 145.
Increase (ship), 133.
Independence (ship), 102.
Indian (ship), 102.
Indians, 4, 60, 120, 236.
Indian trade, 24, 25, 30.
Industry (ship), 252, 350.
Irish, Geo., 181.
Irish Gimblet (ship), 102.
Isabelle (ship), 101.
Isle of Kent, 30, 161, 162.
Italy, 210.

Jackson, Mr., 116.
Nich., 168.
Jamaica, 222, 303.
James (ship), 102.
Jane (ship), 101.
Jarbo, John, 161, 166.
Jarrett, Abraham, 140.
Jefferson Co., W. Va., 185.
Jenifer, Dan'l, 181.
Jenings, Rich., 168.
Jenkins, Fran., 183.
Jennings, Edward, 341.
Mr., 364, 366, 367, 375.
Thos., 70, 243, 352, 354.
Jersey, 105, 112, 116.
Jesuits, 6.
Jeune Feudant (ship), 102.
Johanna, Maria, 103.
John (ship), 102.
JOHNSTON, CHRIS., Smith Family of Calvert Co., 66, 384.
Johnson, John, 103.
Mr., 246, 374.
Peter, 234.
Thos., 353, 361.
Thos., Jr., 100.
Johnson, Tom (ship), 101.
Johnson, Wm., 163.
Joliffe, Sir Wm., 319, 323.
Jolly's, 117.
Jones, Capt., 29.
David, 51.
Gilbert, 166.
Rev. Hugh, 266, 271.
Jones' Range, 51.

Jordon, Mr., 246.
Juggins, Mrs., 202, 203.

Kakaat, 107.
Kakaett, 114.
Keating, Mr., 274.
Kelloway, Robert, 161.
Kennett, White, 95.
Kent Co., Md., 52, 273, 276.
Kent Island, 52, 134, 276.
Isle of, 30.
Key, Ann, 189.
Chas. Henry, 189.
Eliz., 189.
Phil. Barton, 189.
King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's Co., 258, 271.
King's Bridge, 105, 114.
Ferry, 105, 107, 114.
Kingston Lisle, 194, 203.
Kingston Lyle, 220.
King Timmini (ship), 102.
William School, 341.
Kitty Knight (boat), 137.
Knight, Annie, 137.
Cath. (Kitty), 133, 135.
Catherine, 134, 135.
Cath. Mathews, 134.
John, 133.
John L., 134.
Stephen, 133, 134.
Wm., 137.
Wm. M., 135.
Knight's Island, 134.
Knipe, Wm., 158.

Lacaze & Mallett, 102.
Laddy, Nathan, 275.
Lake, Chas., Rev., 258, 263, 266, 271.
Lancaster, 3, 117.
County, 33, 43.
Road, 112.
Land Grants, First in Maryland, 158.
Landisell, 54.
Lane, Dutton, 279.
Langworth, Wm., 166.
Lark (ship), 101.
Laurens (ship), 101.
Laurentinum, 302.
Lawrence, Gov., 8, 11, 16.
Privateer, 171.
Mrs. Theodosia, 341.
Lawrence (schooner), 171.
Laws and Statutes, English, 315–7.
Lawson, Alex., 72.
Leach, John, 134.
Leblanc, Jacques, 17.
Simon, 17.
Lee, Chas., 187.
Lady Charlotte, 192.
Corbin, 73, 353.
Gen. Henry, 141.
Gen. (ship), 101.
Lady (ship), 101
Major, 118.
Thos., 182.
Leesburg, 186.
Legh, Mrs. 323.
Leghorn, 209, 215, 285.
Leicestershire, 198.
Leinster, Duke of (ship), 101.
Lemmon, Sir W., 301.
Leopard (ship), 7, 8.
Lisbon Town, 1.
Letters of marque, 100.
Lewes, Mr., 298, 319.
Lewger, 57.
John, 158.
Lewis, Capt., 238.
Mr., 306.
Lewys, Wm., 163.
Library, Librarian, 195.
Lincoln, Gen. (ship), 101.
President, 76, 77.
Gap, 106.
Lindsey, Jas., 162.
Lisbon, 315.
Litchfield, Earl of, 192.
Lady, 197, 295, 325.
Lord, 197, 201, 295.
Little Ben (ship), 102.
Davey (ship), 102.
Sam (ship), 102.
Lively (ship), 102.

Lizard (ship), 102.
Lloyd, Col., 378.
Edw., 232.
Gov. Edw., 140.
Mr., 216, 304, 314, 319.
Philemon, 338.
Robt., 149.
Loans, 121, 125.
Locust Thicket, 59.
Logan, 222.
Jas., 216.
Logg, John, 184.
London, 144.
Town, 245, 246, 250, 251.
Long Acre, 59.
Lord Baltemore, 22.
Mr., 129.
Protector, 232, 233, 234, 237.
Lottery, 207, 227.
Louisiana, 3.
Love, Wm. H., Two Maryland Heroines, 133.
Lowe, Bennett, 73.
Chas., 195, 205, 207, 208, 211, 213, 219, 221, 222, 224, 287–289, 292, 297, 301, 307, 320, 323, 325, 326, 328, 330.
Jane, 191, 192.
John, 38, 48.
Nich., 330.
Wm., 41, 43.
Lowes, ——, 12.
Lowiskes, Francis, 159.
Lowndes, Chris., 242, 351.
Lowther, Col., 69.
Maria Johanna, 69.
Loyd, Edw., 232.
Lucca, 224.
Lugar, Jos., 17.
Lux, Wm., 103.
Luzerne (ship), 101.
Lynhaven Bay, 171.
Lynn, Thos., 35, 36, 37.
Lynn Haven, 137.
Lyon and Walker, 243, 343–7.
Lyon, Wm., 344, 345, 346, 354–5–7, 359.
Lyons, 222.
Lyons Creek, 66.

Macgill, Jas. Rev., 258, 266, 271.
Mackall, Benj., 4th, 149.
Col., 128.
69.
Mackenzie, Dan'l, 47.
Mackenelly, Hugh, 47.
Mackie, Eben, 184, 242, 356, 358, 359, 360.
Mackie, 351.
Madam Maggott, 324.
Magill, 366, 368, 382.
Mahaloha, Capt., 23.
Maidstone (frigate), 140.
Maidstone (ship), 140.
Magruder, John Reade, 240, 351, 355.
Mr. J. R., 240, 249, 253, 255, 362.
Sam'l W., 4.
Magruder and Hepburn, 243, 253, 254, 255, 256, 350, 355, 357, 359.
Malcolm, Rev. Alex., 257, 258, 266, 271.
Malcome, 366, 367, 377, 382.
Malone, Loughlin, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44.
Manapousen, 30.
Manhatane, 170.
Manjan, ——, 18.
Manufactures of Great Britain, 149.
Manuscripts, 224.
Map, Delaware River, 216.
Maria (ship), 101.
Markham, Capt., 31.
Marlborough (ship), 138.
Marque, letters of, 100.
Marriett, Wm., 183.
Mars (ship), 102.
Marsh, Freeman, 189.
Truman, 190.
Maryland, 118, 142, 209.
Association, 360, 363.
Bonds, 120.
Gazette, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 240, 241, 329, 356, 361, 384.

MARYLAND GLEANINGS, by Lothrop Withington, 181.
Maryland, Liberty for, 315.
Pilots, 140.
MARYLAND, THE LAND OF SANCTUARY, review, 61.
(ship), 101.
SIGURD, A, 279.
(state debt), 120.
Steel Co., 54.
Vessels, 102.
Massachusetts, 7.
Mattaponi (sbip), 101.
Mattapany, 68.
Matthews, Dr. Wm., 134.
Mattocks, 112.
McCaull, Pat., 184.
McClellan, Gen., 178.
McGachen, Capt., 250, 251.
McGachen, Wm., 243, 256, 342, 343, 344, 350, 353, 355, 357, 358, 359.
McKim, Alex., 103.
Robt., 103.
McLure, J., 103.
McNutt, 120.
Mechanics, 144.
Medcalf, Mr., 299.
Meeze, Henry, 166.
Mercer, Gen. (ship), 101.
Merchants, 144.
Philadelphia, Maryland, 247.
Pbiladelphia, New York, 252.
Merchantdise from Great Brittain, 145–147.
Mercury (ship), 102.
Merlequist, 17.
Metcalf, Anthony, 158, 159, 162.
John, 162.
Methuen, Paul, 308.
Mickleton, 201, 302.
Middlebrook, 108, 117.
Middleton, 12, 13.
Mr., 257.
Gilbert, 103.
Middleton's, 265, 366, 377.
Milbury, Nath., 7, 8, 9.
Mildred and Roberts, 243.
Milford, 299.
Minas, 6.
Minis Basin, 9.
Minshaw, J. M., 35.
Miralles, Lady de (ship), 101.
Mississippi, 19, 120.
Mitchell, Capt. Wm., 161, 163.
Mr., 273.
John, 47.
Molly (ship), 101.
Monckton, Col., 6.
Monmouth Co., 117.
Court House, 113, 117.
Montfaucon, 224.
Montgomery (ship), 101.
Montpelier, 209, 214, 283.
Moore, Francis, 181.
Thos., 182.
Mordant, Mr., 221.
Morgan Co., W. Va., 185.
Gen., 119.
Henry, 68.
114.
Morning Advertiser (paper), 119.
Morris, Robt., 102.
R. S., 192.
(ship), 102.
Gov., 16.
Roland S., 192.
Morristown, 106, 108, 117.
Mountenay, Alex., 51.
Mountenay's Neck, 51.
Mt. Pleasant, 106, 107.
Mud Island, 110.
Mudge, Capt., 307.
Muir, J., 103.
Mulenberg, Gen., 114.
Munier, Jos., 17.
Murdock, Wm., 149.
Murray, Capt., 7.
James, 149.
John, 199.
"Muscipula," 340.
Muse, Thomas, 149.
MYERS, WM. STARR, Correspondence with Gov. Bradford (contributed), 179.

Nancy (ship), 101.
Naples, 210, 226.
Nautilus (ship), 102.
Naval records of the American revolution, 99.
Naval officer, 133, 330.
Neal, Mrs., 245.
Neale, Walter, 159.
Necessity (ship), 102.
Negroes, 3.
Neill, Wm., 103.
Nelly and Peggy (ship), 101.
Nesbitt, Alex., 102.
John M., 102.
(ship), 102.
Netherlands, 198.
Neubrigensis, 201.
Neptune (ship), 9, 102.
Newark, 105, 106, 108, 114.
Mounts, 106.
Newcastle, 21, 26, 129.
Duke, 323.
New Hackensack, 116.
Hanover, 110.
Ireland, 23.
Newport, 109.
Newton, Lancaster Co., 35.
276.
NEW YARMOUTH, by Peregrine Wroth, 273.
Newbern, 106.
Newman, Geo., 58.
New York, 104, 121, 143.
Nismes, 223.
Nodd, Forest, 184.
Land, 184.
Norfolk, 299.
Norroy, Richd. St. George, 198.
North Conton, 54.
Northamptonshire Antiquities, 225.
North River, 105, 106, 114, 116.
North Woods, 52.
Northy, Sir Ed., 305.
Nottingham, 204, 350–1.
Forges, 244, 251, 252, 361.
Store, 243, 251, 252–3.
Nova Scotia, 5, 10, 13.
Nugent, Wm., 278.
Eliz., 278.
Nutt, Job, 167.
Nymph's Bank, 173.

Oak Hill Cemetery, 189.
Octarara, 114.
OGLE, Gov., Letter to Charles, Lord Baltimore, 127.
Ogle, Gov., 338.
Andrew, 182.
Mr., 301.
John, 182.
Jos., 36, 38.
Mary, 182.
Saml., 132, 308.
Old Town, 276.
O'Neil, John, 140, 141.
Matilda, 137.
O'Neill, Margaret, 137.
Onion, Stephen, 48, 49.
Onslow, Lord, 301, 308.
Arthur, 301.
Oriental Club, 122.
Otho (ship), 102.
Overend, Gurney & Co., 121.
Owen, Rich., 54, 59.
Owen's Adventure, 59.
Outlet, 59.
Range, 59.
Oxford, 11, 12, 116, 200, 201, 203, 204, 209, 222, 223, 224, 330.
Oxford (ship), 101.

Paca, Wm., 59, 242, 351, 352, 353, 356, 361.
Page, Thos., 182.
Painters' Colors, Duty, 143.
Palatinates, 204.
Palium, McKillop, Dent & Co., 121.
Palmer's Island, 166.
Paper (duty on), 143.
Papists, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233.
Paragon (ship), 102.
Paramas, 107.
Paris, 209.
Mr., 366.
Parker, 71.

Parma, 289.
PAROCHIAL CLERGY, PROCEEDINGS OF 257, 364.
Parran, Y., 149.
Young, 72.
Saml., 72.
Parrie, 71.
Margt., 71.
Parsagui river, 107.
Paston, Aunt, 226.
John, 333, 334.
PATAPSCO, GRANTS ON, by C. W. Bump, 51.
river, 25.
falls, 59.
Patten, John, 47.
Jas., 47.
Pattison, Archibald, 103.
Patterson, Wm., 103.
Patuxent, 10, 11, 52, 231, 233, 234, 235, 257, 330.
Paulis Hook, 118.
Paulison, Mr., 108.
Peachy, Capt., 294.
PEABODY, GEO., LETTER, 119.
Pearson, Simeon, 279.
Wm., 183.
Peatt, Jacob, 47.
Peedee River, 119.
Peekskill, 105, 106, 114.
Peggy (ship), 101.
Peirey, Francis, 7.
Pelican (ship), 171.
Pendar, 216.
Pendarris, Mrs., 306.
Penn (widow), 215.
Thos., 50.
Wm., 21–32, 127–129, 206, 215.
PENN AND TALBOT, CONFERENCE, 21.
Pennington, Thos., 56.
Wm., 56.
Penns, 129.
Pennybecker Mills, 111.
Pennsylvania, 315, 338.
boundaries, 337.
laws, 33, 34.
Pennsylvanians, 222.
Pennsylvania vessels, 102.
Pens (encroachment), 128.
Pensax, Saml., 168.
Perkeomer, 111.
Mills, 110, 111.
Perry, 174.
Peter (ship), 102.
Petersburg, 118.
Peziquid, 7.
Philadelphia, 3, 21, 22, 36, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 117, 118, 121, 134, 139, 241.
Phillips, 172.
Philpot, Mr., 254, 354.
Philpotts Pt., 11, 12.
Phoenix (ship), 102.
Pille, Jno., 160, 163.
Pinkney, Mrs. Wm., 139.
Wm., 139.
Piscataway, 30.
Pitt, 143.
Plater, Anne, 188.
George, 342.
Rebecca, 188.
Pleasant Garden, 48.
Plestoo, Edw., 182.
Dorothy, 182.
Plowman, Jonathan, 20, 149, 242, 351.
Pluckemin, 108, 118.
Point Comford, 138.
Poole's Island, 138.
Pope, Coronation, 220, 227.
Popery, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 364, 369, 370, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 380, 381.
Poplar island, 138.
Porgie (ship), 102.
Porpoise (ship), 102.
Porto Rico, 175.
Port Tobacco, Court House, 384.
parish, 258.
(Charles Co.), 271.
"Post" (newspaper), 119.
Potomac (ship), 101.
"Potato Battery," 138.
Potomac, 52, 53.
river, 129.
Poulson, 225.
Preston, Rich., 232, 233, 234.

Price, Col., 238.
Priest, David, 35, 36, 44, 47.
Prince George's Co., 4, 142, 240, 241, 249, 335.
Prince George's Co., Committee for, 253, 255.
Princeton, 117, 118.
Princetown, 108, 114.
Pringle, Mark, 139.
PRIVATEERS, MARYLAND, IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by B. C. Steiner, 99.
PROCEEDINGS OF PAROCHIAL CLERGY, continued, 257, 364.
Protestants, 228, 263, 264.
Protestant dissenters, 262, 263.
Providence, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236.
Provincial Court, 218.
Pulteney, 319.
Pumpton, 106, 117, 118.
Purviances, 103.
John, 103.
Putuxent River, 10.

Quakers, 3.
Queen Caroline Parish, A. A. Co., 258.
Queen of France (ship), 101, 401.
Quibble Town, 106, 108.

Raleigh, Sir W., 224.
Ramapaugh Clove, 118.
Rambler (ship), 102.
Ramsay, Margaret, 184.
Ramsey, Abbey of, 202.
Randolph, John, 162, 166.
Mr., 117.
Randolph (ship), 101.
Ranger (ship), 7, 9, 102.
Raraton landing, 113.
Rawlinson, Mr., 131.
Richard, 226.
Reading, 111.
Rebecca (ship), 101.
Recruiting Song, 1.
Rents, 131.
Repudiation, 119, 120, 123, 125.
REQUEST FOR A CHURCH, 180.
Resource (ship), 102.
Revenge (ship), 102.
Revenue, 143.
Reynolds, Robt., 163.
Rhodes river, 57.
Richardson, Katherine, 183.
Richardson (ship), 102.
Richardson's, 118.
Richmond, 118.
Richmond (ship), 101.
Ridgely, 348.
Chas., Jr., 149.
Col. Henry, 4.
& Goodwin, 243, 349, 356, 360.
Ridley, Matthew, 103.
Ridlick Creek, 109.
Ridout, John, 272, 353.
Rigbie, Nat., 46.
Ringgold, Thomas, 149, 273, 274, 276.
Rising Sun (ship), 102.
Risner, Michael, 35, 43.
Robins, Mr., 183.
Robinson, Edw., 158.
Col., 121.
Sarah Frisby, 133.
Thomas, 133.
Rochester, 200.
Rock Creek, 118.
Rockey Hill, 113.
Rogers, Jas., 182.
Mrs. John, 139.
Wm., 36, 51.
Mills, 117.
Roman Catholics, 3, 211, 229, 315.
Rome, 210, 223, 226, 227.
Romish clergy, 3, 6.
Rosario (ship), 172.
Rose (ship), 102.
Ross, John, 36, 40, 47, 330, 342.
Mrs., 209, 212, 221.
Mr., 130.
Rosses, John, 35.
Rothschild & Co., 121, 126.
Rothchilds, 121.
Roundheads, 236, 237.
Rousby, Barbara, 68.
John, 68.

Rover (ship), 102.
Rozer, Henry, 245.
Rumsey, Benjamin, 149.
Russel, Mr., 254.
Russell, Jos., 244, 361.
Thos., 103.
Russell, Rev. Wm. T., Maryland; Land of Sanctuary, 61.
Rutland, Thos., 103.
Rutledge (ship), 101.

Sadler, Emory, 103.
St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, 257, 258, 271, 341.
St Bartholemews (ship), 174.
Saint Domingo, 175.
St. Clement's Hundred, 58.
St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, 196.
St. Francis Xavier (church yard), 137.
St. Jones, St. Georges, 29.
St. John's Church (Havre de Grace), 140.
St. John's College, 341.
St. Leonards Creek, 55, 57, 58, 66, 67.
St. Leonards, 67.
Hill, 200.
St. Margaret, Westminster parish, (A. A. County), 258, 271.
St. Mary Anne's Parish, (Cecil Co.), 258, 271.
St. Mary's town, 52, 66, 68, 165.
Bay, 58.
St. Michael's Hundred, 57.
St. Omer's, 383.
(school), 197.
St. Paul's, Balto. Co., 258.
Church (Kent Co.), 258, 271, 275.
Covent Garden, 329.
St. Peter's church (Kent Co.), 275, 276.
Parish, Talbot Co., 257, 258, 271.
St. Thomas Parish, (Balto. Co.), 258, 271.
Salisbury, 118.
(ship), 101.
Salmon, Geo., 103.
Salt, 315.
Salway, Anth., 56.
San Juan, 175.
Saratoga (ship), 101.
Sassafras Neck, 133.
Sassafras River, 129, 137.
Saxafras river, 25, 129, 137.
Saunders, Tobias, 167.
Savage, Thomas, 102.
(ship), 102.
Scandinavia, 323.
Scarborough, 231.
Scarburgh, Dr. Edm., 164, 166.
Dr. Chas., 164, 166.
Schuylkill River, 108, 110.
Scotchplains, 106, 114.
Scotland, 56.
Scott, Daniel, 279.
Edw., 182.
Sam'l, 47.
Scougall, Mr., 382.
Scrawnbury Church, 105.
Seaborne, Mrs. Winefride, 159.
Seagar, Sir Wm., 198.
Sealey, Mr., 116.
Sears, Wm., 168.
Securities, American, 122.
Senex, 203.
Severn, Battle of, 236, 237.
The, 53, 233, 237.
Severne (river), 236.
Sewell, Henry, 192.
Jane, 192.
Maj. Nich., 72.
Shadsford, 109, 112.
Sharpe, Gov. Horatio, 8, 16, 195, 257, 267, 268, 271.
Sharpsburgh, 117.
Sharp's Island, 138.
Shippen, Edw., 192.
Shrewsbury, 117.
Sigurd, A Maryland, 279.
Sim, Barbara, 385.
Dr. Patrick, 385.
Joseph, 149, 242, 351.
Skillings, 173.
Skuykill, 108.
Smallwood, Gen'l (ship), 101.
Wm., 149.

Smith, 172.
SMITH FAMILY, by Christopher Johnston, 66, 384.
Smith, Col. Alex. L., 385.
Anne, 69, 70, 71–72.
Alethea, 70, 73.
Barbara, 68, 69, 385.
Barbara (Sim), 385.
Dr. Clement, 72, 385.
Clement, 385.
Chas. Somerset, 69, 71, 72, 384, 385.
Dicandia, 71, 72.
Dorothy, 72.
Eliz., 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.
Eleanor, 66, 67, 70.
Eleanor (Addison), 73.
Francis, 69.
Geo., 182.
Henry A., 385.
Dr. Jos. M., 385.
John Addison, 73, 385.
John, 52, 71, 149, 242.
Lucy, 70.
Mary (Sim), 385.
Margt., 69, 71, 72, 384, 385.
Maria Johanna, 69.
Martha, 182.
Mary, 70, 71, 72, 385.
Nathaniel, 71.
Patrick Sim, 385.
Richard, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 384, 385.
Richard, Lieut., 66.
Rebecca, 70, 73.
Rachel, 70, 72, 73.
Sarah, 73.
Susanna Brook, 72.
Susanna, 69, 72, 385.
Col. Thos., 182, 385.
Sam'l, 33, 36, 37, 40, 50, 103.
Wm., 48, 69, 71, 103.
Col. Walter, 67, 69, 70.
Walter, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 385.
Dr. Walter, 385.
Smith's Joy, 67.
Choice, 48.
Clove, 106, 117, 118.
Smout, Mr., 34, 37, 40, 41, 47.
Ed., 40, 43, 46.
Smyth, Thomas, 149.
Snake (ship), 102.
Snelson, Eliz., 182.
Ellen, 182.
Geo., 182.
John, 182.
Thos., 182.
Snow, Abel, 159.
Snow Hill, 159, 162.
SOLLERS, BASIL, Acadians transported to Maryland, 1.
Somerset, Chas., 326.
Duke of, 302.
Lord John, 69.
Ross, 69.
Co., 12.
(ship), 101.
Soul, Mr., 8.
South Carolina, 16.
River, 56.
Spackman, 284.
Spanktown, 108.
Sparrow, Thos., 53, 54, 57.
Eliz., 57.
Soloman, 57.
Sparrow's Addition, 57.
Point, 54.
Rest, 57.
Speakman, Eliz., 182.
Spear, Wm., 103.
Speed, J. J., 119.
Jos., 326.
Mr., 119, 120.
Speedwell (ship), 102.
Spicer, Sam'l, 59.
Spitfire (ship), 102.
Spotswood Forge, 113.
Sprigg, Jos., 242, 253, 351.
Thos., 242, 351.
Springfield, 106, 108.
Spring Mills, 110.
Stagg, Mr., 116.
Stamp Act, 142, 143, 150.
STANDARD-BEARER OF MD., 277.
Stanford, Anth., 168.
State debts, 11, 20.

States (defaulting), 123.
State Loans, 125.
Stocks, 123 to 126.
States Island, 108.
Statutes, Md., 212.
English in Md., 221, 222.
(English) in Md. by Sioussat, 335.
STEINER, B. C.
Maryland privateers in the American revolution, 99.
Benedict Leonard Calvert, 191, 283.
Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., 190.
Stephen, Adam, 187.
Stephens, Gen., 118.
Stephen's, Gen., 119.
Sterling, Mr. Jas., 257, 258, 265, 266, 271.
Sterret, Benj., 47.
Sterrett, John, 103.
Stevens, Robertson, 103.
Stevenson, Dr., 344, 351, 354.
John, 242.
Stewart, Anthony, 243, 246, 249, 348, 349, 352, 354, 357, 358, 360.
David, 103.
John, 47.
Stockholm, 323.
Stone, Capt. Wm., 163, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238.
Mary, 67.
Thos., 67.
Wm., 53, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234.
Stony Point, 118.
Strang, 173.
Stringer, Dr., 217, 326.
Saml., 184.
STRONG, LEONARD, "Babylon's Fall," 228.
Strong, Leonard, 233.
Sturdy Beggars (ship), 102.
Stygar, Andrew, 12, 18.
Success (ship), 102.
Suckeysunny Plains, 117.
Sullivan, Gen., 111.
Surprize (ship), 173.
Susquehanna, 24, 25, 117, 138.
Susquehannah river, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 206.
Susquehannoks, 25.
Susquehannough, 52.
Sussex Co., 116.
Sutton, John, 234.
Swallow (ship), 101.
Sweaden, 24.
Sweades, 22.
Sweed's Ford, 110, 111.
Swift, 366, 382.
(ship), 102,
Theop., 258, 271.
Mr., 266.
Swingate, Benedict, 323.

Talbot, Col., 21–34.
TALBOT AND PENN, CONFERENCE, 21.
Talbot, Gawen, 168.
(ship), 101.
Taney, Mary, 180.
Michael, 68, 180.
Tappan, 105.
Tarleton, Gen'l, 119.
Tasker, Benj., 330.
Eliz., 73.
Thos., 68, 73.
Taxation, 143.
Taxes, 22, 143, 145.
Tea, Duty on, 142.
Teneriffe, 173.
Thanet, Earl of, 329.
Thornton, Mr., (of Kent Island), 266.
John, 271.
Posthumus, 73.
Thomas, Eliz., 58.
Grace, 58.
Mary, 58.
Thos., 54, 55, 57.
Wm., 58, 149.
Thomas's Run, 279.
Thomson, John, 164.
Thorowgood, Cyprian, 159.

Thurmer, John, 181.
Tilghman, Edward, 149.
Matthew, 149.
Rich., 167, 182.
Saml, 169, 277.
Tilghman's Island, 138.
Town, 182.
Tilman, Capt., 233.
Tilton, Theodore, 177.
Times (newspaper), 119.
Tobacco, 213.
Law (see Sotweed Factor), 335.
Todd, Thos., 54.
Tolson, Thos., 167.
Tom, Wm., 69.
Lee (ship), 102.
Tortosa, 174.
Tovey, Mr., 273.
Tovey's Lot, 274.
Townsend, 307, 308.
Toy, Benj., 103.
Traders, 144.
Trenton, 108, 114, 117.
Trinity, Parish, (Charles Co.), 258, 271.
Trooper (ship), 102.
Troughton, Mrs., 159.
Trumpeter (boat), 137.
Trumpington, 275.
Tuckahoe Heights, 114.
Tucker (ship), 102.
Turtle Creek, 185.
Tusculum, 302.
Tustian, Rev. Mr., 329.
Two Maryland Heroines, by Wm. H. Love, 133.
Two Sisters (ship), 101.
Tyler, Robt., 149.

United States, (The Thirteen), (owner), 102.
Unity (ship), 102.
Upper Marlborough, 240, 254.
Urie, Jas., 275.
Utie, Nath., 56.
Utrecht, 6.
Uty, Nath., 166.

Valley Forge, 110, 111, 112.
Valley of Owen, 59.
Van Bibber, Isaac, 102, 103.
Van Swearingen, 56.
Veasey, Duncan, 135, 137.
Veazey, Edw., 171.
Veitch, Jas., 67.
Venice, 210.
Venus (ship), 102.
Verdue, Karloquen, Pagan & Co., (of Cadiz, Spain), 102.
Versailles Gardens, 208.
Verstegan, 198.
Vesuvius, Mt., 226.
Vieltown, 108.
Villiers, Barbara, 197.
Vincent, Mr., 301.
Viper (ship), 102.
Virgin (ship), 20.
Virginia (ship), 101.

Wadham, Rich., 182.
Wainright, John, 103.
Wallace (ship), 102.
Walpole, Sir Robt., 300.
Wantage, 203.
Ward, Mr., 337.
Col., 131, 132, 330.
Henry, 181.
John, 181.
Waring, Sampson, 181.
Basil, 181.
Warners, 112.
Waroupp, Edwin, 161.
Warren, Basil, 383, 384.
Mrs., 184.
Warwick, 116, 324.
Cecil Co., 137.
Warwico, 198.
Washington, Lady (ship), 101.
Geo., 134.
Gen'l, 134, 136.
(ship), 101.
Waters, Eliz., 183.
John, 183.
Littleton, 183.
Richard, 182, 183.
Wm., 183.
Rivers, 183.
Wats, Capt., 131.

Watts, Capt., 338.
Wayne, Gen. (ship), 101.
Weeks farm, 118.
Wells, Capt., 349.
Weems, David, 103.
John, 242.
351.
Welsh, Mr., 32.
West, Stephen, 141, 242, 248, 351, 356.
Point, 118.
river, 56.
Wester Ogle, 344, 345, 346.
Westly, Will. 165.
Westminster, 117.
Abbey, 203.
Westphall, Col., 138.
Weston school, 197.
Whetenhall, 334.
Whetstone Point, 51.
Whiskey Rebellion, 144.
White Hall, 208.
Henry, 45.
Horse, 110.
Marsh, 111.
Plains, 114, 115.
Whiting, Geo., 181.
Robt., 181.
Whitlock, Lord, 163.
Sam'l, 163.
Whittington, Wm., 149.
Whorekills, 29.
Wicomico river, 10, 11, 58.
Widow Wadman (ship), 101.
Wilkinson, Francis, 70, 72.
Willan, Richd., 162.
Williamby, 58.
Williaminta (ship), 101.
Williams, Jas., 103.
Williamsport, 186.
Willing Lass (ship), 101.
Willis Abbeys, 200.
Will's Creek, 186.
Willson, Geo. W., 273, 276.
Thos., 275.
Wilmington, 109, 111, 112, 114, 117, 118.
Wilmington, Lord, 310.
Wilson, Thos., 69.
Winchester, 186.
Windsor Forest, 200.
Wine, Madeira, 131.
Winning, John (of Balto.), 103.
Winslow, Col., 7, 8, 9.
Winton, Jacob, 159.
Withers, Eliz., 55.
Sam'l, 53, 54, 56.
WITHINGTON, LOTHROP, Maryland Gleanings, 181.
Wood Bridge, 106.
Woodcote, 203, 208, 212, 227, 291, 293, 297, 332.
Woodford, 192, 284, 294.
Woolsey, Wm., 103.
Woolwich, 199.
Wootton, Turner, 383.
Worcester College, 197.
Marquis, 69.
Worthington, B. T. B., 149, 242, 351, 353, 361.
Wright, John, 45, 47.
Thos., 149.
Wright's ferry, 38.
WROTH, PEREGRINE, New Yarmouth, 273.
Wyat, Mr., 219.
Wye River, 56.
Wynne, Mr., 313, 319.

Yankee (ship), 173.
Yappe, Will., 169.
Yarmouth, Earl, 327.
Race Course, 275.
Yellow springs, 110.
York, 117, 204.
Island, 105.
Young, Judge, 289.
Saml, 330.
Yowhall, 133.